The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9263.—VOL. LVII. TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1868. PRICE TWOPENCE.

NOTICE.—The price of the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* is reduced to TWOPENCE per copy, or THIRTEEN SHILLINGS per quarter. To country subscribers, including the postage, the charge is reduced to ONE POUND per quarter.

THE AGENTS of the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* are requested to give their orders for the quantity of papers required on the previous evening. The extra demand for the paper at the reduced price renders this more necessary than heretofore.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Post Office Store, Nerrigundah, Mrs. George Hardy, of a son.

On the 25th instant, at Solturm, Mrs. W. E. Rankine, of a son.

On the 27th instant, at Carabella, North Shore, Mrs. John E. Manning, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 26th instant, at her residence, George-street, Waterloo, Phoebe Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. James Steward, senior, in the 67th year of her age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship AVOCA, 1481 tons, 250-horse power, A. B. Farquhar, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SUNDAY, the 2nd February, 1868, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 30th January, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. 31st January.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 13th January, 1868.
Passengers embarking on the return passage within six months after arrival in England, or vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of one-fifth from the amount of passage money.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
STEAM TO ENGLAND, CALIFORNIA, and NEW YORK, via PANAMA,
in conjunction with the steamships of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, of London, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York.
The screw steamship KAIKOURA, 1501 tons register, 500 horse power, J. W. B. Darke, R.N.R., commander, is appointed to leave Sydney for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N.Z., THURSDAY, January 30th, 1868, at 3 p.m., with her Majesty's Mails.
Through bills of lading are issued at moderate rates, and shippers may rely on regular delivery, in good order, in schedule time.
This company's steamers leave Sydney on the 1st, and Wellington on the 8th of each month; are due at Panama on the 5th or 6th of following month, and will form regular connection there as follows:—
FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
Leave Colon on the 6th or 7th, arriving at Southampton 29th of each month.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Leave Panama on 9th, arriving at San Francisco 22nd of each month.
FOR NEW YORK.
Leave Colon 12th or 13th, arriving at New York 20th or 21st of each month.
Passengers booked from all this Company's agencies, at through rates, to Jamaica, St. Thomas, Havana, Trinidad, Vera Cruz, and Demerara.
First-class passengers are allowed 336 lbs. or 20 cubic feet for luggage; second-class, 168 lbs., or 15 cubic feet, which must be delivered at the Company's Office twenty-four hours before the departure of the steamer, when it will be labelled, manifested, weighed, and measured.
All excess to be paid for as measurement goods, without primage.
All cargo and parcels must be down by noon on Wednesday.
For full particulars, rates of freight, passage, &c., apply at the Company's Offices.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.
RETURN TICKETS, at a fare and a half for the double journey, for Southampton or Panama, available for twelve months.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS via PANAMA TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Intending passengers are hereby informed that in future the ships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will call at Water Island, instead of St. Thomas as heretofore.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Co.
December 19th, 1867.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND TO ENGLAND. (VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.)
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY'S STEAMERS leave COLON (ASPINWALL) with her Majesty's mails on or about the 6th and 23rd of each month, and will convey Passengers, Specie, and Goods from New Zealand and Australia, brought to Panama by the monthly steamers of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company (Limited.)
THROUGH FARES AND FREIGHTS FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AT FAVOURABLE RATES.
Trains run daily across the Isthmus, and the time for the voyage from Colon to Southampton is about three weeks.
THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS can be procured at the Agencies of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Company in Australia and New Zealand, or tickets from the Isthmus from C. A. HENDERSON, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, and Agent of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, at Panama; or from D. R. MARTIN, Esq., Traffic Manager of the said Company, at Colon, from whom the fullest information can also be obtained.
Passengers for New Orleans can proceed by the Royal Mail Steampackets from Colon (Aspinwall) to Havanna, from which place steamers run constantly to New Orleans. Passengers can also proceed to St. Thomas' and the principal ports in the West Indies. Handbooks of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, giving the places touched at, can be had at the Agencies of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Company.
J. M. LLOYD, Secretary.
Royal Mail Steampacket Company, 55, Moorgate-street, London.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 22nd February, inclusive.
FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH:—
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for
NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, DAILY;
CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS;
MILLER'S FOREST on FRIDAYS;
PATERSON TOWNSHIP on SATURDAYS.
FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY (via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE):—
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
NOTICE.—For one month from the date of departure of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh from Tasmania for this colony, passengers taking return tickets will be conveyed at the following rates:—
Newcastle to Sydney and back—Saloon, 25s; steerage, 15s.
Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, or Clarence Town, to Sydney and back—Saloon, 30s; steerage, 18s. Same rates from Sydney. This arrangement commenced on 18th instant.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The favourite passenger steamship BARWON, John J. Rolls, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, on THURSDAY first, at 2 p.m. Fares at reduced rates.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN VIA EDEN.—CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, at 12 noon.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—The GOSFORD PACKET, Commercial Wharf. For freight apply on board.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at noon
MORUYA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at noon
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THURSDAY, at noon
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, MONDAY, at noon.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES, &c.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, SYDNEY, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 5 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 am.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at RYDE, GLADESVILLE, HUNTER'S HILL, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.
To Tarban and back only at 4.15, and to Ryde at 6 p.m. Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.
C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.
TUESDAY, 28th January.
Extra Steamers from Sydney for Parramatta, 11 p.m.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
REDUCED FREIGHT TO BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30; and City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at 3.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11; and Collaroy, Thursday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara on Saturday night.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 5; and Williams, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH direct.—Saxonia, Thursday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON via Maryborough.—Saxonia, Thursday afternoon, at 5.
TO GLADSTONE.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
TO PORT DENISON via Gladstone.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Leichardt, this day, Tuesday.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON to Pioneer River and Port Denison.—Tinonee, this day, Tuesday.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS TO AND FROM THE HUNTER RIVER.—RETURN TICKETS will be issued by this Company's steamers for one month from the date of departure of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh from Tasmania for Sydney, at the FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—
NEWCASTLE to SYDNEY and back—SALOON, 25s; STEERAGE, 15s.
MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, or CLARENCE TOWN, to Sydney and back—SALOON, 30s; STEERAGE, 18s.
Same rates from Sydney to Hunter River.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 16th January, 1868.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR THE HUNTER RIVER.
At the request of a large number of passengers, the COONANBARA will leave TO-NIGHT, Monday, at 11 o'clock, SPECIALLY for the convenience of passengers.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The FIRE KING, 200 tons, Captain Hersee, this TUESDAY, at 3 p.m., from the wharf, foot of King-street. All freight must be paid by the shipper. W. DALTON, Agent.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BROAD SOUND.—The COLLEEN BAWN (daily expected) will, on arrival, have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR GULF OF CARPENTARIA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The favourite regular trader ELLESMERE, J. Lake, commander (daily expected), will on arrival have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

MARIPOSA, FOR ROCKHAMPTON. Clears at the Customs, on WEDNESDAY. Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature at once.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Albion Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyds Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for HOKITIKA.—The favourite regular trader JANE LOCKHART, H. A. Fraser, master, now fast loading at Campbell's Wharf, will sail on WEDNESDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to W. S. LOCKHART, 44, New Pitt-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct, the regular trader barque, FANNY FISHER.
For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.— The fast sailing brig FREAK, having most of her cargo engaged, will be despatched immediately.
For freight or passage apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, C. H. Linkwater, master, will be ready to receive cargo at the Market Wharf, on TUESDAY MORNING, 28th instant.
For freight apply to J. C. W. HINSCH, 115, York-st.

FOR TAHITI.—The splendid American clipper brigantine LUBRA, 600 tons burthen, G. Percival, commander, will sail for Tahiti, on or about the 28th instant, taking a few cabin passengers only; and, having elegant cabin accommodation, offers a most favourable opportunity.
For passage, apply to Captain PERCIVAL, on board, at Throckmorton's Wharf; or to BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO HONGKONG.
The fine paddle steamship TITAUA, 700-horse power, 2100 tons burthen, J. W. Clark, Esq., commander, will leave for HONGKONG Direct.
This fine and powerful steamer cannot be surpassed for speed in these waters. Her passenger accommodations are very extensive, having four decks, with some seven hundred berths.
She will make the voyage under full steaming power.
For freight or passage apply to BEILBY and SCOTT.

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clipper barque JAPAN, A. F. Snow, commander, will be dispatched for the above port on or about the 1st February, 1868.
Has unrivalled accommodation for intermediate passengers. A few first and second class cabins vacant.
Early application is necessary to secure a passage, as her compliment is nearly complete.
Apply to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street; or to GEORGE MITCHELL, U. S. Vice-Consul, Newcastle.

ONLY VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO (via AUCKLAND).— The A1 clipper barque ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander, will be dispatched for the above port via NEWCASTLE immediately. Passengers are requested to make their arrangements at once.
For freight and all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.— The splendid clipper ship RICHARD BUSTEED, 1000 tons, A. F. Knowles, commander, will have immediate dispatch from Newcastle, and has room for a limited number of steerage passengers only.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CHARTER.—WANTED, to charter VESSELS for Wellington and Nelson, N.Z.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.—Intending PASSENGERS for SAN FRANCISCO can obtain a guarantee of 12 months' employment on the Pacific Railroad by booking through this office, 21 Bridge-street. H. H. Hall, U. S. Consul.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER.—For LONDON, the A1 clipper ship JOHN DUTHIE, 1031 tons register. Has splendid saloon accommodation, also room for a few intermediate passengers in house on deck. Apply on board at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—To Sail on WEDNESDAY, February 12, the favourite passenger ship DOVER CASTLE, 1200 tons, A1 at Lloyds, R. K. Deaken, Commander.
The accommodation for all classes of passengers are unrivalled, and she carries an experienced Surgeon.
RATES FROM MELBOURNE.
Saloon (according to accommodation required)
Second Cabin £30
Third Cabin .... £18 to £20
Steerage £16
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LONDON.—FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—The well-known clipper barque MARY AND EDITH, A. W. Webb, commander, has room for a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at the following reduced rates:—
Cabin £45
Steerage £18
Will sail on the 28th instant. For passage only apply T. and J. SKINNER, 17, Macquarie-place.

CABIN PASSAGE to LONDON, by the A1 teak-built ship SIR ROBERT SALE. Apply on board to Captain EALES; to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

CABIN PASSAGE FOR LONDON.—The fast sailing ship BUCTON CASTLE, A1 at Lloyd's, 13 years, 886 tons register, M. Duggan, commander. Superior accommodation for first-class passengers. Apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain DUGGAN; YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.—Cabin Passage.—Apply on board the COSPATRICK, to Captain ELMSLIE; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.
A surgeon accompanies the ship.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship LADY BOWEN, 892 tons, W. Livingston, commander, will be dispatched early in February.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co.; or
R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To Sail February 20th.—The splendid A1 clipper ship CHINA, 1173 tons, S. Weekes, commander. Has excellent accommodation for passengers, and a large portion of her cargo engaged.
For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange; or to M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON, to sail 9th February.—The splendid clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, A1 11 years, 986 tons register, Robert Johnston, commander.
Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain JOHNSTON, on board, at Circular Quay; to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

FOR LONDON.— THE PARRAMATTA will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 8th February.
For freight or passage—first, second, and third class—apply on board to JOHN WILLIAMS; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.— The SOBRAON, will be dispatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th March.
For freight or passage, apply on board to Captain ELMSLIE; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO SAIL IN TIME FOR THE MAY SALES FOR LONDON.
the first-class clipper ship GLENDOWER, 1191 tons register, James Brinsden, commander.
This celebrated vessel is most favourably known in the Melbourne trade, not having, during six voyages out and home, delivered a stained package.
Wool received at Flood's Stores by order only.
For freight, &c., apply to FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Custom House-buildings.

FOR LONDON direct.—For SPECIE only.—The well-known and favourite 13 years' classed ship NOURMAHAL, 846 tons register, John Fowler, commander, will sail 30th January.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

SORATA, for LONDON.—Can take two Cabin Passengers, at low rates. Apply to M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

ALL CLAIMS against the barque WOODBINE are requested to be sent in to the undersigned by noon on WEDNESDAY next, or they will not be recognised.
JAMES MERRIMAN, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a VESSEL of about 100 tons, to bring timber from Wide Bay. F. MILLER, Albion Whf.

VESSELS wanted, to load for ADELAIDE and WALLAROO. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR SALE, a new Centre-board SCHOONER, 60 tons register. Broomfield and Whitaker, Albion Wf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a Half-yearly General MEETING of proprietors of the above Company will be held at their office, Sussex-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 31st January instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867, and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the deed of settlement.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
Sydney, 14th January, 1868.

NEWCASTLE CO-OPERATIVE STEAM TUG COMPANY (Limited).
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
In accordance with the Deed of Settlement the usual Half-yearly MEETING of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held in Sydney, at the offices of Messrs. Lane and Co., Lower George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the Half-year ending December 31st, 1867; to elect a Director in the room of Angus Campbell, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election; and also to elect an Auditor in the room of John Waddell, Esq., who retires, and is also eligible for re-election; and further, to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
C. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Newcastle, January 22nd, 1868.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned Half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of this Company will be held at their Offices, Sussex-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th January, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st December, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.—The half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors will be held at the Offices, Patent Slip Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Board for the past half-year; to elect two Directors in the room of John Russell and James Laidley, Esquires, who retire, but are eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors; and to consider and decide upon such other matters as may be brought forward in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.
The following gentlemen have given notice that they are candidates for the office of Director:—
PHILIP B. WALKER, Esq.
JAMES LAIDLEY, Esq.
Hon. WILLIAM BYRNES, Esq., M.L.C.
JOHN RUSSELL, Esq.

BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY.—Offices, 1 and 3, Exchange, Sydney.—Notice is hereby given, that the Twelfth Half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors of the Bulli Coal Mining Company will be held at the Head Offices of the Company, Nos. 1 and 3, Exchange, Sydney, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 28th day of January instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1867; and to transact such other business as may be brought before them, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
JAMES SHOOBERT, Secretary and Agent.
1st January, 1868.

VOLUNTEER BRIGADE BAND.—Practice at 6 p.m. Full uniform. D. CALLEN, Director.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF MATHEW MIDDLEWOOD, who left York, England, on the 10th of August last, will return to Harrowgate, or send his address, he will be heartily welcomed, and will relieve his friends from very great trouble and anxiety.

IF JAMES WADDELL, Staffordshire Packer, will communicate with the undersigned, he will hear something to his advantage. JOHN ISAACS, China Warehouse, Brickfield-hill.

MR. HAMFRAY call on Mr. GRANT before Thursday, 30th instant. No. 1, Jamison-street.

MR. R. W. ROBINSON, of Talavera, is requested to communicate immediately, either personally or by letter, at Union Club, Sydney. W. B. TOOTH.

MRS. FRANCIS GEISS, Sydney.—CALL not later than Wednesday. 175, Pitt-street.

RALPH WILSON is requested to communicate with Messrs. WILSON, SWALE, and CO., of London and Mauritius.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank in George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Board of Management for the half-year ended 31st December; to elect three Directors in the room of
WILLIAM MOFFITT, Esq.,
J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esq.,
J. B. RUNDLE, Esq.,
who retire by rotation, any two of whom are eligible for re-election; to elect two auditors for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
NOTICE is further given that the following alterations in the deed of settlement will be proposed:—
In clauses 34 and 35, to strike out the words "or the manager" and "or manager."
In clause 45, to strike out the words "the manager or."
In clause 62, to add at the end of the clause the words, "but no vote in respect thereof."
By order of the Board,
J. S. MITCHELL, Managing Director.
Sydney, 6th January, 1868.
Pursuant to Clause XXXVI of the Deed of Settlement, every Candidate for the office of Director is required to give notice thereof in writing, to be left at the Banking House, in Sydney, at least fourteen days before the day of election.
Candidates for the office of Auditor are also requested to give notice of their intention before the day of meeting.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.— The following duly qualified Proprietors have given the requisite notice of their intention to become Candidates for the office of Director at the ensuing half-yearly General Meeting, on the 30th instant, namely:—
JOSHUA FREY JOSEPHSON, Esq., M.L.A.
Hon. Sir W. M. MANNING, Q.C., M.L.C.
WILLIAM MOFFITT, Esq.
THOMAS WARE SMART, Esq., M.L.A.
J. S. MITCHELL, Managing Director.
Sydney, 15th January.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held at the Head Banking House of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, precisely, to receive the report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ended 31st December last, and to take into consideration any other business which may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 3rd January, 1868.

THE HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given that the fourth half-yearly general MEETING of the proprietors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Spring-street, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1867; to elect a director in the place of John de Villiers Lamb, Esq., who retires in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, but is eligible for re-election, and has given notice that he is a candidate; to elect an auditor for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
W. J. WESTON, Secretary.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the fourth Half-Yearly GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, 307, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 31st January (instant), at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the directors and balance-sheet of the accounts for the half-year ending 31st December last; for the election of a director in the room of Frederick H. Dangar, Esq., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election; and for the election of two auditors; and to consider and decide on such other matters as may then be brought forward, in conformity with the deed of settlement.
By order of the Directors,
P. MACAULIFFE, Secretary.
FREDERICK H. DANGAR, Esq., has given the required notice that he is a Candidate for the vacant seat at the Board.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of this company will be held in the Company's office, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year, ended 31st ultimo, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.
Pyrmont Bridge, 13th January, 1868.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that GEORGE WIGRAM ALLEN, Esq., has notified his intention of offering himself as a CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of Director of this Company.
THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.
Pyrmont Bridge, 20th January.

MASONIC.—St. Andrew's Scotch Royal Arch Chapter, No. 110, Monthly Convocation, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7.30 p.m. Business: To Confer the Degrees of Excellent and Royal Arch.
By order, W. HIGSTRIM, Scribe, E.

TATTERSALL'S RACE MEETING, 25th January, 1868.—SETTLING NIGHT for the above, at the Club Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 28. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
J. HERALD, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, THIS DAY.—The Clergy of the Church of England are requested to appear at the Cathedral THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, in surplices, to meet H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
WILLIAM M. COWPER.

TICKETS FOR ADMISSION TO THE CATHEDRAL THIS DAY.—The clergy and subscribers to the Cathedral may obtain tickets of admission to the nave on application to J. G. EWER, Esq., Church Society's House, Phillip-street, between 10 and 12 o'clock THIS MORNING.
Each clergyman and member of the committee will be also entitled to one ticket of admission to the Choir, not transferable.
No admission will be allowed except by ticket.
WILLIAM M. COWPER.

CATHEDRAL COMMITTEE.—The members of the Cathedral Committee are requested to MEET at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock a.m., THIS DAY, Tuesday, to assist in preparing to receive H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
WILLIAM M. COWPER.

THE CLERGY AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh having arranged to visit the Cathedral at 12.30 THIS DAY, Tuesday, and to receive the Bible and Prayer Book to be presented to him, the clergy and superintendents of Church of England Sunday Schools are requested to assemble with their schools in the Cathedral Close, not later than 12 o'clock. Entrance out of George-street.
WILLIAM M. COWPER.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Teachers and Children attending this school are requested to meet at the schoolroom THIS DAY, at noon, when the Bible and Prayer Book are to be presented to H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

ST. PETER'S SUNDAY SCHOOL, Woolloomooloo.—CHILDREN meet in St. Peter's Church THIS MORNING, Tuesday, at half-past 10 o'clock, for presentation of BIBLE and PRAYER BOOK to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

MR. RICHARD GOINGE, of Fitzroy-street, Botany Road, hereby CAUTIONS the public that he will not be accountable for any debts that may be contracted in his name from this day forward.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE. NOTICE is hereby given that the Nomination of ALDERMEN and AUDITORS for the next ensuing municipal year, to serve in the room of those retiring from such offices, under the provisions of the 40th and 45th sections of the Municipalities' Act of 1867, will take place at the Council Chambers, Glebe Road, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next. The names of candidates, with other particulars mentioned in the 66th section of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, must be stated in writing and delivered to the Returning-officer seven days at least before the day of nomination.
GEORGE BROWN, Returning-officer.
Council Chambers, Glebe Road, January 23rd, 1868.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Nomination and Election of Aldermen and Auditors for the Paddington Municipality will be held in the Town Hall, Old South Head Road, on TUESDAY, February 4th, at noon.
The nomination of candidates must be sent in to the Returning-officer at least seven days before the day abovenamed as the day of nomination—THIS DAY, before 12 o'clock.
Number of Aldermen to be elected:—
Upper Ward—One
Lower Ward—One
Glenmore Ward—One, and
Two Auditors for the whole municipality.
ROBERT JOYNER, Returning-officer.
January 16, 1868.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of the electors of the Borough of Darlington will be holden at the Council Chambers, Rose-street, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, for the purpose of nominating and electing two Aldermen and two Auditors, in the room of those retiring.
CHARLES M. DEANE, Mayor and Returning-officer.
Municipal Council Chambers, Darlington, 18th January, 1868.

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE.
The Payments for the month of January, due on Monday next, the 27th instant, will be received on TUESDAY. By order of the Board,
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
129, King-street, 24th January, 1868.

No. 68-4. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 25th January, 1868.
LICENSES FOR OMNIBUSES AND CABS.—Notice is hereby given, to proprietors of omnibuses and hackney carriages and cabs, that Licenses for the year 1868, for such vehicles as have been passed by the Mayor and Aldermen, will be granted upon application at the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.
Parties plying for hire after the 28th instant, without license, will be liable to prosecution under the By-laws.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

SAVINGS' BANK.—For the current year, INTEREST will be allowed on sums up to £200, instead of £100, as heretofore.
G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

THE GERMAN ADDRESS to H.R.H., engrossed by G. A. Kopsch, Esq., will be exhibited at No. 3, Bridge-street.

TO MINING COMPANIES and the PROPRIETORS of MINERAL PROPERTIES.
Mr. H. A. THOMPSON, Consulting Mining Engineer, (late of the Port Phillip Company, Clunes, Victoria,) will be in Sydney early in February for a short time, and will be prepared to undertake the examination of mines, or to advise on all matters connected with mining, mining machinery, or the extraction of gold from quartz, &c.
Address, care of Mr. J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY—NECROPOLIS.—The REGISTRY OFFICES of the Presbyterian Cemetery have been REMOVED to 235, George-street, opposite the late premises.
ROBERT DOWNING, Registrar.
Sydney, 24th January, 1868.

TESTIMONIAL TO CHARLES LAWRENCE, Professional Cricketer.—Charles Lawrence having been engaged to proceed to England with the Aboriginal Cricketers, a number of his admirers have determined to present him with a Testimonial prior to his leaving the colony: for this purpose the assistance of the public is solicited, and the following gentlemen, who have consented to act as a committee, will receive contributions.

Hon. R. M. Isaacs	John M. Brown, Esq.
W. B. Dalley, Esq.	R. Driver, Esq., M.L.A.
W. C. Curtis, Esq.	J. P. Lamb, Esq.
J. H. Neale, Esq., M.L.A.	R. Jones, Esq.
G. C. Cooke	J. T. Neale, Esq.
E. T. Penfold, Esq.	L. Iredale, Esq.
A. Park, Esq.	C. K. Moore, Esq.
W. M. Alderson, Esq.	P. C. Curtis, Esq.
S. Murray, Esq., Manager	Thomas Alderson, Esq.
Oriental Bank	S. Cohen, Esq.
S. C. Brown, Esq., M.L.A.	George Curtis, Esq.
Daniel Melhado, Esq.	F. H. Dangar, Esq.
John Fairfax and Sons	F. C. Griffiths, Esq.
M. M'Mahon, Esq.	

J. J. CALVERT, Esq., Hon. Sec. Albert C. C.
W. CLARKE, Esq., Hon. Sec. Warwick C. C.
R. DRIVER, Esq., Hon. Sec. N. S. Wales Cricket Association.

GLASGOW ARMS, George-street.
REAL JAMAICA RUM.
Macarthur's CAMDEN PARK White Wine.
Wyndham's DALWOOD Red Wine.

A CARD.—Mr. G. A. TUCKER, Bay View House, Private Lunatic Asylum, Cook's River.

CARD.—MACLEOD and O'SULLIVAN, Wholesale Merchants, Commission and Squatters' Agents, Bowen, Port Denison.

CARD.—MICHAEL O'SULLIVAN, Lessee of the Jetty and General Agent, Bowen, Port Denison.

CORNS speedily removed, by the infallible solvent. Prepared by W. PRATT, 519, George-street.

COPPER WORK of every description manufactured. WILLIAM ROBISON, 67, Sussex-street.

DOUBLE BAY, DOUBLE BAY.—Mr. T. PALMER'S OMNIBUS will leave Double Bay TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, to follow the German Torchlight Procession. Roll up, Roll up, Roll up.

FUTURE, PAST, and PRESENT REVEALED.—Private consultation, 1s; ditto from portraits or writing. Enclose specimen, age, and 14 penny stamps. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 342, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Weatherboard.

HILTON BROWNE, and CO.'S SEED STORES, 239, Pitt-street (down gateway). N.B.—Wholesale and retail.

MR. MONTAGUE YOUNGER, Teacher of Organ, cornopean, piano, singing. Address, Moss, Hunter-st.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO.—Fire and Marine. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

REMOVAL.—ALCOCK, BROTHERS, from 229, Pitt-street, to first floor, 231, Pitt-street.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—Alpaca for lunch in the Café. W. JOHN O'BRIEN.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., Carriers, 475, George-street. Branch offices—Weatherboard and Mittagong.

ARRIVAL of H.R.H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH. Instantaneous Photographs of
H.M.S. GALATEA nearing Pinchgut.
H.M.S. GALATEA steaming up the Harbour.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh Landing at Circular Quay.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh Leaving the Arch.
WILLIAM BRADLEY, 140, Pitt-street.

ALBERT LOMER (late Chandler and Lomer), next Lassetter's, 419, George-st. Cartes de Visite, 8s dozen.

B. C. BOAKE, 330, George-street. Card portraits reduced to 10s per dozen, for cash only.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

ROBINSON'S PREMIER PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, 348, George-st. Cartes-de-Visite 10s dozen.

MR. DEGOTARDI'S (late Hetzer) Photographic Studio, 287, George-street, nearly op. Hunter-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE. 7s 6d per dozen. PICKERING'S, 612, Brickfield-hill, opposite Golden Gate.

INSTANTANEOUS Photograph of Galatea, and views of harbour, from Fort Denison. Pickering, Brickfield-h.

FOR SALE.—N. S. W. Government Debentures
Bank of New South Wales and other Shares.
WANTED—Joint Stock Bank Shares
City Bank ditto.
Also, Securities yielding 7 per cent. on investment.
W. CHATFIELD, 69, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Wanted twenty to thirty SHARES; state lowest price for Cash, A. A., HERALD Office.

THE SYDNEY MAIL PERMANENTLY ENLARGED, From Twelve to Sixteen Pages, PRICE FOURPENCE.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

THE ROYAL SUPPLEMENT OF THE SYDNEY MAIL, containing the NAVAL RECEPTION, THE LANDING AND PROCESSION, THE PUBLIC ILLUMINATIONS, THE LEVEE, AND OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS, in honour of the VISIT OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
To be had of the Agents in town and country.

THE SYDNEY MAIL. Notice to the Advertising Public.
In order to increase the facilities for advertising in this the largest circulating journal in New South Wales, we beg to state that we have been appointed Advertising Agents for Sydney, Melbourne, and London.
All Advertisements received by us will meet with prompt attention, and be charged at the same cash rates as at the HERALD Office.
GORDON and GOTCH.
281, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
85, COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE.
121, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

ROBERT DOWNING, Bookseller, Stationer, and Account Book Manufacturer, 235, George-street, begs respectfully to inform his friends and constituents that he has recommenced business on his own account, at 235, George-street, opposite those premises so long occupied by the late firm of Sherriff and Downing, of which he was a partner, and hopes by continued attention to business to merit a share of their patronage.
N.B.—Business and Card Plates are still in his possession.
Sydney, 24th January, 1868.

NUMBER 192 of SYDNEY PUNCH, containing a Grand Double Page Tinted CARTOON, in honour of the Arrival of H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED. Now ready, price, 6d.

NOW READY, SYDNEY PUNCH, printed in three colours, price 6d.

AUSTRALIA'S WELCOME TO THE PRINCE. See SYDNEY PUNCH, price 6d.

PUNCH, to the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, greeting, now published, at 281, George-street.

VISITORS TO SYDNEY.
LEIGH and CO.'S HAND-BOOK and GUIDE TO SYDNEY, price 6s. 324, George-street.

PRINCE ALFRED MEDALS.—Commemoration Medals, in honour of H. R. H., may be had in any quantities, at S. T. LEIGH and CO.'S, 324, George-street.

THE WELCOME TO OUR PRINCE.—The much-admired Song, by Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, 1s 6d.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS, by the best makers, for SALE, or HIRE, with option of purchase. Music of the latest publication. L. MOSS, sole agent for Chappell. 5, Hunter-street.

CLASSICAL and Commercial SCHOOL, Parramatta. Principal, CHARLES R. ORD, LL.B. The next quarter will commence on the 28th.
Boarders, £14 14s per quarter.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL.
The course comprises a sound practical commercial education.
Every pupil is well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts.
STANLEY-STREET.

MR. KEAN'S Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Mitchell and Derwent streets, Glebe. Duties resumed to-day. Vacancies for Boarders and Day Pupils. Evening Class for English, French, and Classics.

NEWTOWN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—Mr. SAMPSON requests the punctual attendance of all Pupils THIS DAY.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The ensuing quarter will commence on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, and close on THURSDAY, the 9th of April. The terms are, for Pupils in the Upper School, £4 per quarter, and for those in the Lower School, £3 per quarter, payable in advance.
The Head Master would be glad to see any persons who may wish to communicate with him between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. on all week-days except Saturday.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary to the Trustees.
11th January, 1868.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Lyndhurst.—The VACATION ended Monday, 27th instant. Classes will recommence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th.
J. A. QUIRK, LL.D., President.

THE MISSES MARTIN'S Morning Classes will recommence TUESDAY, January 28th, being postponed until then on account of the public holidays.
195, Macquarie-street.

THE GOULBURN SCHOOL, Garroorigang, near Goulburn.
The duties of the above School will be RESUMED on WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, at the new Establishment, Garroorigang, situated about two miles from Goulburn, on the Braidwood road.
The healthy bracing climate of Goulburn renders it peculiarly adapted for boys; as a proof, it may be stated that, during the last half-year, not a single case of sickness occurred among the boarders.
The course of instruction comprises all the subjects usually taught at public schools in England, and is arranged so as to prepare pupils for the University, professions, or mercantile pursuits.
Reference is kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Goulburn, Rev. W. Sowerby, F. R. L. Rossi, Esq., R. Blomfield, Esq., Captain Zouch, and Dr. Waugh, Goulburn; Charles Campbell, Esq., Walter Lamb, Esq., and Dr. Nathan, Sydney.
For terms, &c., apply to,
S. HARBORNE BELCHER, Head Master.
For the convenience of boys from Sydney, Mr. Belcher's break, under competent charge, will meet the train at Mittagong.

WESLEYAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, Newington House, Parramatta River.—The duties of this Institution will be resumed on TUESDAY, January 28. A few Vacancies for Boarders.
JOSEPH H. FLETCHER.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, Bunch of KEYS, tied with string. Apply at the University.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—STRAYED, from my yard, a Black PONY, star in forehead. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Picton Arms, Haymarket.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday, in Glebe 'bus, a large ivory OPERA-GLASS, in black case.
LATTIN, 141, Pitt-street.

LOST, on Sunday evening, coming from St. James's Church, a Black Cashmere SHAWL. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to No. 40, Macquarie-street South.

LOST, a CHEQUE, drawn by Mr. James Robertson, upon the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, in favour of No. 610,093. The finder will receive £5 upon delivering the Cheque to Mr. SMART, Boarding-house, Clarence-street.

LOST, between Phillip and Bridge streets, a Silver BRACELET, with a Dragon's Head. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning it to H. H. HALL, 21, Bridge-street.

LOST, on board Paterson steamer, last trip from Manly Beach, yesterday, GOLD LOCKET, seal, key, and threepenny-piece attached. Handsome reward at 19, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

LOST, a Black and Tan TERRIER Slut, broken hair. Ten shillings reward. Apply C. FINCH, 111, Harris-street, Pyrmont. N.B.—Lost at Camperdown.

LOST, Fat PIG; finder rewarded. Apply Wharfinger, Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.

LOST, on Thursday, Silk UMBRELLA, ivory handle. B. BRAUN, George-street.

LOST, on Saturday, Malacca SWORD-STICK, ivory handle. B. BRAUN, George-street.

LOST, on Saturday, Small Black OPERA GLASS, in black case. M. MENSER, 412, George-street.

FOUND, a Gold RING; describe, and take it away. Apply J. BOULTON, 12, Prince-street, after 5 p.m.

TAKEN (by mistake), off counter, green silk UMBRELLA. Return to Haynes, 572, George-street.

TENDERS are required for the EXCAVATION and REMOVAL of from 1000 to 1500 cubic yards of earth. Plan of the work to be seen on the premises. Address E. H. WOODHOUSE, Mount Gilead, Campbelltown.

TENDERS will be received for Plastering a cottage. J. Oates, Wyndham-street, Botany Road, Waterloo.

TENDERS required to build two Cottages and kitchen, brick. Mr. Nelson, grocer, Wyndham-st., Waterloo.

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REVIEW.

(From the Athenæum, November 9.)

The Trapper's Guide: a Manual of Instructions for Capturing all kinds of Fur-bearing Animals and Curing their Skins, with Observations on the Fur Trade, Hints on Life in the Woods, and Narratives of Trapping and Hunting Excursions. By S. Newhouse, and other Trappers and Sportsmen. Edited by J. H. Noyes and T. L. Pitt. (Wallingford, Ct., Published by the Oneida Community. London: Trubner and Co.)

MR. J. H. Noyes, co-editor of this curious book, is the famous Father Noyes, founder of the Bible Families, and reigning chief at Wallingford and Oneida Creek. Mr. Sewell Newhouse, one of the authors of it, is the hardly less famous Canadian trapper, who invented the Oneida trap.

"The need of a trapper in a new country is not pianofortes or *cartes de visite*, but *traps*." This philosophic sentence might be the motto of this volume, instead of figuring modestly in the Appendix. It is also, as we have seen, the gospel of the Oneida community. The Saints are to judge the earth; and there is, therefore, no reason why they should not be the executioners of those things by which the earth is infested; yet the book before us has in it nothing saintly. It is purely practical, and that in the highest degree. The authors and their editors never look beyond the immediate objects of trapping and curing. Vermin are to be caught, not because the earth is under a curse, and they are its consequence, but because "the yearly production of raw furs in the whole world is worth from seventeen to twenty millions of dollars; and the whole amount of the fur trade, including manufactured goods, reaches a value of not less than one hundred millions." It is true that the trapper is told to trust in God and keep his powder dry. But throughout this book, the powder half of the sentence seems to be put first. We are told that "good weather, good trapping-grounds, good traps, good judgment, and good luck must be combined to secure good profits." Any other factors and any other results are left quite out of the question.

We cannot say that we regret this worldliness of tone. Nothing is more offensive to us than the cant which lowers religion to the everyday level instead of raising daily life to the religious level. The pious trader who thought that the refusal of protection to his bankrupt debtor was owing to a special interposition of Providence is not the man with whom we would have dealings. If we are to be told of traps, let us be told of them by trappers. We need not at the same time to be reminded that they are trappers of men. Considering that when Mr. Newhouse settled down at Oneida Creek, bears and wolves were to be found in the forests around, and several thousands of the Iroquois Indians "gave a somewhat primitive cast to the population," we must say that the mode of trapping which he recommends is extremely luxurious. Even the editors wonder at the completeness of his outfit. A tent, a cooking-stove, an extempore bedstead, and at least one hundred and fifty traps, seem over-abundant. But then, as Mr. Newhouse says, the tired hunter may sleep in comfort, and, "if he is fortunate enough to be perched on such a bed, in a tent well buttoned up, with a friendly stove at his feet, the cry of the loon, the howl of the wolf, or the scream of the panther will hardly disturb his slumbers." The editors, too, recognise the importance of making the trapper a pioneer of civilisation: "It is best to encourage and help forward as far as possible good civilised living even in wild places"; though who are to benefit by the example we can hardly discover. The Indians seem to have departed. The wolf and the panther may be awed, but will not be tamed, by the spectacle of a buttoned-up tent, and the sound of the hunter's snore within, as the bass part of the duett in which they take treble. It is said that after a man has been some time in the woods the mosquitoes cease to bite him; and if new comers anoint themselves with pennyroyal, they are equally secure. "It afforded me infinite satisfaction," says one of the contributors to this volume, "to see the impotent rage with which my late tormentors whirled round and round my head in bewildering circles, never daring, however, to approach within reach of the aroma of this powerful ointment." Perhaps the effect of good civilised living is the same on larger animals. It attracts them, shows them their impotence, and allows them to be caught in some of the hundred and fifty traps with which the hunter is equipped.

As for the food with which he is to regale himself, Mr. Newhouse gives us this dainty bill of fare:—

"The very best way of cooking fish and fowl ever devised is familiar to woodsmen, but unknown to city epicures. It is this: Take a large fish—say a trout of three or four pounds, fresh from its gambols in the cool stream—cut a small hole at the neck and abstract the intestines. Wash the inside clean, and season it with pepper and salt; or, if convenient, fill it with stuffing made of bread-crumbs or crackers chopped up with meat. Make a fire outside the tent, and when it has burned down to embers, rake it open, put in the fish, and cover it with the coals and hot ashes. Within an hour take it from its bed, peel off the skin from the clean flesh, and you will have a trout with all its original juices and flavours preserved within it; a dish too good, as Izaak Walton would say, 'for any but very honest men.' Grouse, ducks, and various other fowls can be cooked deliciously in a similar way. The intestines of the bird should be taken out by a small hole at the vent, and the inside washed and stuffed as before. Then wet the feathers thoroughly, and cover with hot embers. When the cooking is finished, peel off the burnt feathers and skin, and you will find underneath a lump of nice juicy flesh, which, when once tasted, will never be forgotten. The peculiar advantage of this method of roasting is that the covering of embers prevents the escape of the juices by evaporation."

Another tells us that pork fritters are the nicest things known; they are to be dipped in batter and fried in hot fat till they are light brown. "They are delicious," he adds; "try them any day; it is not at all necessary to have an appetite." The same man says that a skunk, when properly dressed and cooked, is good eating. But to judge from the well-known properties of that unsavoury being, we should think most hunters would choose the pork fritters. These are condemned, however, by the editors, and perhaps they think the skunk is preferable.

Although the skunk, however, is in the habit of discharging an essence which ruins all clothing impregnated with it, old trappers know how to cure the skin from all offensive odour. They approach the animal stealthily and give it a smart blow on the back with a club, which paralyses the ejecting muscles. Moreover, the skunk is "very neat in its personal habits," and does not like to soil its own fur with the weapon it reserves for its enemies. Much curious insight is given us into the ways and customs of other animals. An old trapper tells us that the print of a racoon's paw greatly resembles that of the bare foot of a young child. The surest bait for attracting foxes is loose earth from the kennel of a tame fox, or some other strongly-scented preparation. Otters will seldom eat bait, but they will generally smell it. As for musk-rats, the following account is too interesting to be shortened:—

"Muskrats have a curious method of travelling long distances under the ice. In their winter excursions to their feeding-grounds, which are frequently at great distances from their abodes, they take in breath at starting and remain under the water as long as they can. Then they rise up to the ice, and breathe out the air in their lungs, which remains in bubbles against the lower surface of the ice. They wait till this air recovers oxygen from the water and the ice, and then take it in again and go on till the operation has to be repeated. In this way they can travel almost any distance and live any length of time under the ice. The hunter sometimes takes advantage of this habit of the muskrat, in the following manner: when the marshes and ponds where muskrats abound are first frozen over and the ice is thin and clear, on striking into their houses with his hatchet for the purpose of setting his traps, he frequently sees a whole family plunge into the water and swim away under the ice. Following one of them for some distance, he sees him come up to renew his breath in the manner above described. After the animal has breathed against the ice, and before he has had time to take his bubble in again, the hunter strikes with his hatchet directly over him and drives him away from his breath. In this case he drowns in swimming a few rods, and the hunter, putting a hole in the ice, takes him out. Mink, otter, and beaver travel under the ice in the same way; and hunters have frequently told me of taking otter in the manner I have described, when these animals visit the houses of the muskrat for prey."

Yet all this is a mere introduction to the true subject of the book. It is with a view to trapping animals that their habits are studied. Having learnt these characteristics, we may sally out from our tent and see the various kinds of snares which are to fill our pockets as well as our larder. There are eight different sizes of the Newhouse trap, adapted to the capture of all kinds of animals, from the house rat to the grizzly bear. The smallest size has jaws which spread 3½ inches. The largest, which is called the great bear-tamer, weighs 42 lbs., and the jaws spread 16 inches. The requisites of a good trap are, that the jaws should not be too thin and sharp-cornered, the pan should not be too large, the spring should be strong enough, and the trap should lie flat when opened. If the jaws are too sharp, the force of the spring will almost cut an animal's leg off, and will in any case aid the animal to gnaw or twist off its leg. Nearly all the animals that escape get away by self-amputation. But they are also liable to be eaten in the traps by other animals, and to avoid this the device called the spring-pole is necessary. The top of a tree or pole is bent down, made fast to the chain of the trap, and hooked to, or notched into, a small tree or stick driven into the ground. When the animal is caught in the trap, his struggles unhook the pole, and he goes up into the air with a jerk which puts an end to his own chance of escape and to the selfish assistance of his brethren. For aquatic animals a sliding pole is used; the ring of the chain runs along it when the animal plunges into deep water, and a return to the surface is impossible. Bears, deer, and other large game have a clog fastened to their traps, which enables them to move about slowly, but prevent those violent struggles that might prove fatal either to the trap itself or to a limb of the captive.

The bait should not be put on the pan of the trap for several reasons. It is not the trapper's object to attract the animal's nose to the pan, but to make him tread upon it. "When an animal pulls at a bait on the pan of a trap, he is not likely to spring the trap; for his life is in the wrong direction; and if he does spring the trap, the position of his head is such, especially if the bait is high on the pan, that he is pretty sure to give the jaws the slip. Besides, bait on the pan calls the attention of the wary animal to the trap; whereas he ought to be wholly diverted from it, and all signs of it obliterated." Some animals are more cautious than others, and require more concealment. Bears have no fear of traps, but enter them "as readily as a hog or an ox." The fox and wolf are not so accommodating. For the second the trap should be well rubbed with the green leaves of the male fern or brake, which give a humid, earthy smell to the trap, and carry off all scent of human contact." "I suggest, however," adds the old trapper, "that if trappers would lay out a little more money in buckskin gloves, they would be well remunerated." The fox-trap should be thoroughly smeared with blood, or covered with beeswax, to take off the smell of iron. It should then be concealed under a bed of ashes, chaff, or light earth, and wool, moss, or leaves should be packed under the pan. The surface of the earth around should be brushed with a quill or bush; scraps of fried meat rolled in honey should be scattered over the bed of the trap, except where the pan is; and a piece of bloody meat should be drawn round in two large circles. "Another method practised by woodmen is to set the trap in a spring that does not freeze over in winter, placing it about half an inch under water, and covering the space within the jaws with a piece of moss that rises above the water. A bit of meat should be placed in such a position that the fox, in taking it, will be likely to put his foot on the moss to prevent wetting it." Dainty fox! This is the way in which others of a species differing much from yours are caught by their amiable weakness.

There is something cold-blooded in the way in which the otter's sportive love of sliding is turned to account. The places where the otters slide down banks and slopes "are found at intervals on all the streams and routes they haunt," and in the steepest part of one of these slides the trapper sets a "claw-trap," which is carefully secreted. The otter, shooting down from the top of the bank with his legs under him, comes full upon this trap, which springs and strikes him with its projecting claws in the centre of the body. Of the other methods in use for taking the otter, the following is equally open to our first objection:—

"The art of taking otter in the winter under the ice is not generally understood by trappers, and deserves an explanation. These animals do not hibernate, but travel about in winter as well as in summer. In the coldest weather they keep their feeding-holes in the ice open, and are frequently seen near the edges, playing, sliding, and catching fish. They can be taken by the following process: Ascertain the depth of water at one of these holes, and cut a pole, suitable to the ring of the chain, and long enough to rise some distance above the ice when the butt is driven into the bottom. The ring of the chain should be slipped on the butt before it is driven, and it should be free to traverse the length of the pole, except that a twig should be left near the lower end to prevent it from slipping off when you come to raise the trap. Two branches should emerge from one place toward the upper end, and should be left three or four inches long. Drive the pole so that these branches will be about eight inches below the ice, and fill into the fork of the branches with evergreens, so as to give the appearance of a bird's nest. Set your trap on the nest, and the otter, climbing over it to assist him in emerging from the water, will spring it and be taken. Then he will make a desperate plunge to the bottom of the stream, and the ring of the chain sliding down on the pole, he will be unable to rise again and will drown. In this way many can be taken successively in a single trap. They travel mostly under the ice in winter, and in their rounds visit all the feeding-holes on their way; and are often taken in traps set as above directed, when the holes are entirely frozen over."

It may seem superfluous for Mr. Newhouse to tell us that foxes like grapes. He might as well have added that they do not like sour grapes. Yet the friend of our childhood, to whom we owe this knowledge, is not so trustworthy an authority on matters of woodcraft as are the Bible Communists. He makes wolves talk, while Mr. Newhouse knows from experience that they howl. Anyhow, Mr. Newhouse and his fellow saints have made them howl to some purpose, not only by trapping them and selling their skins, but also by publishing this curious and characteristic volume.

VICTOR HUGO.

(From the London Review.)

IF we carefully examine the long and brilliant list of the living celebrities of France, we shall scarcely meet with a greater name than that of Victor Hugo, who, in the varied fields of lyric poetry, romance, and the drama, has contributed more than any other writer to the literary prominence of France in the present century, while the political vicissitudes of his life and his protracted exile enhance the interest with which we regard his course to the pinnacle of literary fame. It is, however, as the most conspicuous figure in the French literary world during the earlier half of the nineteenth century that posterity will think of him when the part which he has played on the political stage shall have been quite forgotten.

Victor Marie Hugo is sprung from a Lorraine family which occupies a somewhat distinguished position in the warlike annals of France, and can trace its descent three centuries back. His father, a general of considerable distinction in the service of Joseph Bonaparte, was intrusted with the command of the expedition against the celebrated robber-chieftain, Fra Diavolo, whom he succeeded in capturing. Afterwards he accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Spain, and was one of the last French generals who in 1814 retreated across the Pyrenees before the allied troops; General Hugo further distinguished himself by his brave defence of the weakly-garrisoned fortress of Thionville against the superior forces of the Prussians and Russians. Victor Hugo was born at Besançon on the 26th of February, 1802; he was the youngest of three sons, the offspring of the General's union with Mdlle. Trebuchet, a lady of a very determined character, who maintained a great ascendancy over her illustrious son so long as she lived, and to whose influence is to be traced, as we shall hereafter see, his political inconsistency. The poet's childhood was one of considerable bustle and change of scene. From his native town we trace him to the island of Elba, where he remained till he had completed his third year; then, after a residence of two years in Paris, we find him in Italy, in the province of Avellino, of which his father was then Governor. When General Hugo left Italy in 1807, his family returned to Paris, and two years later we find them all in Madrid, it being the General's intention to enter his sons amongst the pages of the King of Spain; but they had not been long in Madrid when the disturbed state of affairs caused Madame Hugo to return with her children to Paris, where the young Victor now began regularly to attend school. He cultivated poetry at a very early age, and would certainly have carried off the prize for which he competed at the Academy at the age of fifteen, if he had not been so imprudent as to mention his age in the concluding lines of his poem. The judges believing it impossible that such a remarkable composition could be the work of a mere boy, thought they were being hoaxed, and conferred the prize on a less worthy competitor; the young poet afterwards convinced them that his assertion was true by sending them a certificate of his birth; but it was too late, and he was obliged to rest satisfied with "the first honourable mention" which they had accorded to his composition.

Displeased at the manner in which he had been treated by the Académie Française, he sent his next production to the Academy of Toulouse, where the youth did not prejudice the judges against him, and three prizes in succession were awarded him; and at the early age of seventeen he had already attained the distinction of "Maître ès-jeux Floraux." His mother was a determined Royalist, and is even said to have been one of those ladies who gained a rather martial notoriety during the disturbances in La Vendee at the end of the last century. Political disputes had unhappily brought about a separation between the poet's parents in the year 1814, from which date he had been left entirely to his mother's care, and it is undoubtedly to her influence that we must ascribe the warmth with which he espoused the Royalist cause in his earlier years. Before he had completed his nineteenth year he began to attract the attention of the Court by his Odes. On the occasion of the coronation of Charles X. he composed a poem, and an audience was granted him to present it to the King; Charles X., after having glanced through the young poet's verses, handed them to the famous Chateaubriand, who was present at the interview, and was so struck with the merit of the poem that he exclaimed, pointing to the young author—"*C'est un enfant sublime!*" The *enfant* was then really in his twenty-first year, but he was so small and slight, and at the same time so bashful and reserved in his manners, that he was generally taken for a lad of fifteen. Shortly before this occurrence the poet had lost his mother, to whom he was most warmly attached; the void thus created in his affections he, however, soon filled up by his marriage with Mdlle. Adèle Foucher, which took place in the year 1823, at a time when his circumstances did not justify such a step; but the pecuniary difficulties, if any, of the early days of his married life were not of long duration. His first novel, entitled "Han d'Islande," which he had published shortly before his marriage, though not very successful at first, soon made its way, and the demand for a second edition freed the young couple from the pressure of poverty. They inhabited a small house in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs, which will long be remembered as the rendezvous of those bright spirits who united there and formed the nucleus of the French romantic school—a brilliant body, small at first, but which, gradually increasing in numbers and importance, burst at length the fetters of classical narrow-mindedness, and brightened the history of French literature by the addition of a second period of splendour. Among Victor Hugo's earlier coadjutors in the war against the classical school and the reign of Aristotle, we may name Sainte-Beuve, Paul Foucher, Dumas, Alfred Vigny, and Jules Lefebvre.

In the year 1826 the poet's "Odes et Ballades" were published, in two volumes, and fairly took the public by surprise; they were eagerly read, and one edition succeeded another rapidly; never before had the lyrical capabilities of the French language been so powerfully exhibited. The extraordinary success of this work brought wealth to the poet, and at once placed him in a very prominent position in literary society; it had, moreover, the less desirable effect of drawing down upon him the envy and wrath of the critics of the classical school, who denounced him as a servile imitator of Byron; these attacks were redoubled on the publication of his novel entitled "Bug Jurgal," a story founded on the revolt of the slaves in St. Domingo, which he wrote in the astonishingly short space of a fortnight; it was condemned by the classical critics as a bad imitation of Walter Scott, but was warmly welcomed by the public. It was, however, the preface to his drama of "Cromwell," which appeared in 1827, that drew down upon the poet the fiercest indignation of the hostile critics, whose Aristotelian and classical prejudices received a violent shock from Hugo's bold onslaught on the unities of the famous Greek critic, and his still more alarming vindication of Shakespeare's admission of the grotesque into tragedy. It was then that the struggle began in earnest between the romantic and classical schools—a struggle which occupies such a prominent position in the literary history of the present century, and which, having been first excited by Chateaubriand and Madame de Staël, now attained its greatest violence, when the drama—the favourite stronghold of the classical party—was invaded by the romantic school under such a fearless leader as Victor Hugo.

In 1829 appeared "Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné," a powerful plea in favour of the abolition of capital punishment, in which the author analyses with terrible minuteness the agonies endured by a convict on the day preceding his execution; this work attracted a great deal of attention not only in France, but throughout Europe, and did not fail to produce considerable modification in public opinion on the important subject of capital punishment. About this time Victor Hugo, partly on account of his wife's grief at the loss of her first-born child, and partly because the builders were becoming too active in that neighbourhood, left his house in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs; and after a short residence in the quarter of the Champs Elysées, took a house in the Place Royale, which had formerly been a palace of Louis XIII. It was in this house that he spent the days of his greatest glory and renown; the soirées at the Place Royale became famous in the literary world, and the old society of the champions of the romantic school met there, greatly strengthened by the addition of such men as Alphonse Karr, Théophile Gautier, Alfred Musset, and a host of other distinguished writers.

The drama of "Cromwell," on its first production, was far from being a success, and its author appears to have been thereby deterred for some time from making any further dramatic efforts. In the year 1829, however, "Marion Delorme" appeared, but unfortunately its representation was prohibited on account of the manner in which it treated the character of Louis XIII., the grandfather of the then reigning king. In an audience which the author obtained from Charles X. on this occasion, he did not succeed in his efforts to persuade that monarch to reverse the veto, and he considered it his duty to decline a pension which the King offered him as an indemnity for the loss occasioned to him by the prohibition. To compensate the manager of the Théâtre Français for the loss which he had sustained by the non-production of "Marion Delorme," Victor Hugo at once set to work at a new drama on a Spanish subject, to which he gave the title of "Hernani." This dramatic masterpiece, after encountering much opposition from the theatrical authorities, and even from the leading actors who were to take parts in it, was ultimately produced on the 26th February, 1830 (the author's birthday), with a success which surpassed the most sanguine expectations of himself and his friends. The revival of "Hernani" at the Théâtre Français during the past season, and the enthusiastic reception accorded to it, will be fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. A couple of years after the poet's first great theatrical success, the flight of the grandson of Louis XIII. to Scotland removed the impediment in the way of the representation of "Marion Delorme," and that drama was produced with considerable success; it was followed in rapid succession by "Le Roi s'amuse" (known to the English theatre-goers under the name of "The Fool's Revenge") "Lucrezia Borgia," "Marie Tudor," and "Angelo." It was not till the year 1838, on the occasion of the opening of the Théâtre de la Renaissance, that the well-known democratic drama of "Ruy Blas" was produced; this drama is associated with the memory of the celebrated actor Frédéric Lemaître, who created a great sensation by his portraiture of the leading character, and of whom the author says, in his preface to the first edition of "Ruy Blas," "pour lui la soirée du 8 novembre (first night of "Ruy Blas") n'a pas ete une representation, mais une transfiguration." We may conclude the list of Victor Hugo's principal dramatic works with "Les Burgraves," which was brought out at the Comédie Française some years later; it experienced the violence of the critics equally with its predecessors, and did not add much to its author's popularity. In his dramatic productions Victor Hugo is chiefly remarkable as having been the first French dramatist who systematically disregarded Aristotle's unities, laughed to scorn the creed of Boileau and La Harpe, and accustomed the fellow-countrymen of Racine to the union of tragedy and comedy, after the example of Shakespeare. In all his dramas he has displayed great skill in representing the manners of the age in which his plot is laid, and great power in the creation of dramatic situations; his characters are skilfully and boldly drawn, and the play of the passions is invariably represented with much truth and power; his versification, if at times harsh and uncouth, is never monotonous, and never wanting in boldness and energy.

In endeavouring to give an uninterrupted sketch of our author's dramatic career, we have deserted the chronological order. We must now return to the year 1832, when Victor Hugo's most celebrated and universally read work was published—we allude to the famous novel entitled "Notre Dame de Paris," better known in England under the name of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." Old Paris appeared to live again in the glowing pages of this wonderful work, in which the energy and variety of the style were equalled by the power displayed in the conception of the characters and the antiquarian knowledge exhibited in the descriptions of the old monuments of Paris. It was not generally known that this great and original work was written under compulsion; the author had agreed with his publisher to have a novel ready for him by a certain day, but afterwards, being otherwise occupied, requested the publisher to release him from his engagement; this, however, the former refused to do, and flatly threatened him with proceedings if the book were not ready on the appointed day. Victor Hugo accordingly shut himself up in his house for the six months that remained, not leaving the house except on one occasion, and on the appointed day the great work, which raised him at once to the zenith of his fame, was in the publisher's hands. A few years after this, he gave to the world "Les Feuilles d'Automne," a charming collection of lyrics, in which the pleasures of domestic life were treated of; this was followed by two volumes of lyrics, respectively entitled "Les Orientales" and "Les Chants du Crepuscule," by which he greatly increased his poetical reputation. That he wrote with surprising rapidity may be inferred from one or two instances which have been recorded; the period from the date of the production of his "Hernani" down to his entrance into the academy (1830-41) was that of his greatest literary activity. In addition to "Notre Dame de Paris" and the numerous dramas and collections of lyric poetry to which we have already alluded, two volumes of letters, published under the title of "Le Rhin," and two volumes of poems, respectively entitled "Les Voix Intérieures" and "Les Rayons et les Ombres," appeared in the course of that period.

On the 3rd of June, 1841, Victor Hugo was at length elected a member of the Academy, notwithstanding the violent opposition which was organised against him; and two years later he was elevated by Louis Philippe to the dignity of a peer of France under the title of Le Vicomte Victor Marie Hugo. During the next few years the poet's position was a most enviable one; his brilliant successes as a novelist, a dramatist, and a lyric poet, had not only converted his poverty into wealth, but had raised him to unquestionable supremacy in the Parisian literary world, and happy had it been for him if he had contented himself with reigning over the realms of literature. In an evil hour, however, the desire of political fame took possession of him, and in the year 1848 he offered himself as a candidate, and was elected a representative of the people. During the few years which intervened between this event and his exile, he was a prominent member of the "Chambre," and in the stormy debates of 1851 he especially distinguished himself by the boldness of his attacks upon Louis Napoleon. On the 7th of July, 1851, he gave utterance to his bitterness against the future Emperor—a bitterness which the lapse of years has not diminished—in a speech of tremendous power, from the terribly sarcastic peroration of which we extract the concluding words:—

"What! because after ten years of immense glory, of glory which appears fabulous from its very greatness, he (Napoleon Bonaparte) was obliged from exhaustion to let fall the sceptre and the sword which had accomplished so many gigantic deeds, do you (Louis Napoleon) do you wish, you, to take them up in imitation of him as he took them up in imitation of Charlemagne, and grasp in you little hands that sceptre of the Titans, that sword of the giants! And for what purpose? What! After an Augustus must we have an Augustulus? What! because we have had a Napoleon the Great, must we have a Napoleon the Little?"

But Louis Napoleon was too strong for the Republican party; the army was firmly attached to him, and in the following December he put an end to all the hopes of his opponents by the *coup d'etat*. Among the numbers whom this event drove into exile was Victor Hugo. He first fled to Brussels, and thence to London; but the fogs of the great city driving him away, he soon took refuge in the charming island of Jersey, and remained there till 1857, when he removed to the neighbouring island of Guernsey, where he still lives.

We have dwelt at considerable length on the details of our author's life down to the year 1851; over the period of his exile we shall pass very rapidly, as there is little in it that calls for mention, with the exception of the great works which have appeared from time to time, and compelled the world to remember the exiled poet. In the earlier years of his exile he gave utterance to his political animosity in his celebrated treatises, entitled "Napoléon le Petit" and "Les Châtiments," which found much favour with the enemies of the French Emperor. From these productions the admirer of Victor Hugo turns with pleasure to the examination of his more recent poetical works. Among these, which are somewhat voluminous, we may mention "Les Contemplations" a volume of lyrics which appeared in 1856, and has been pronounced to be "the greatest lyric work of the greatest of French lyric poets;" "La Légende des Siècles"—a very ambitious work, with regard to which very contradictory opinions are entertained, but which, if unequal in execution, must be admitted to contain passages which are hardly surpassed in the whole range of French poetry; and "Les Chansons des Rues et des Bois," which reminds us strongly of some of the poet's earliest lyrics. But unquestionably the greatest productions of his exile, we might perhaps safely say the greatest of all his productions, are his novels "Les Misérables" (1862), and "Les Travailleurs de la Mer" (1866), which are doubtless familiar to most of our readers, and with the mere mention of which we must here content ourselves. We may also record the fact that Victor Hugo contributed to the literature of Shakespeare's tercentenary a remarkable work under the title of "William Shakespeare" (1864).

Victor Hugo now lives in Guernsey with his wife and daughter and two sons. Madame Hugo is engaged in writing a history of her illustrious husband's life, one volume of which has already appeared. His sons have both distinguished themselves by their literary productions; the elder, François Victor, is the author of the best of the many French translations of Shakespeare, and the younger, Charles, has written several novels, some of which have had considerable success. Victor Hugo is wealthy, having received large sums of money for his various works: for one of his recent novels ("Les Miserables") it is said that he received no less than 400,000 francs (£16,000). Wealth inspires envy; and there are not wanting persons who say that the great poet is avaricious. His fellow exiles tell a different tale.

NEW PROJECTILES.—A Frenchman named Landi has just invented, observes *Galignani*, a "multiple cartridge," being a cylinder containing, at certain measured distances, several common musket charges. It is made of paper and provided with a friction-priming, which enjoys the peculiar advantage of catching fire by its mere introduction into the barrel. As soon as the cartridge has got to the breech it begins to spit fire from the top like a rocket till the uppermost charge is reached, whereby the first shot is fired; it spits again till the fire gets to the second charge, and so on. Six shots at least may thus be fired in succession. This cartridge may be used with all kinds of old muskets, making them as formidable as needle-guns; so that the great mass of muskets in the storehouses, or in the hands of the people may be turned to account, and, if necessary, the nation may be armed after the modern fashion, without needles, and at a small cost. The other inventions of Monsieur Landi consist in a "fire-engine" and "a flying torpedo;" the former throwing fire instead of water on the enemy's ship at close quarters, the inflammable liquids being alcohol, oil of turpentine, or petroleum. The flying torpedo is a congreve rocket, feathered like an arrow; it may be cast against the side of a ship, and will explode under water, being charged with fulminate of mercury. Any ship, however large, may be destroyed by it.

VENICE.

(BY A NAVAL CHAPLAIN.)

"I stood at Venice on the Bridge of Sighs." So said Lord Byron many years ago; and … my dear father, I am able to say the same; … said it to myself involuntarily as I stood on … veritable Bridge of Sighs for the first time … Saturday, the 12th. It came about in this … I knew that our stay at Spezzia was draw… a close, and the more I looked at the m… Italy the more it seemed a pity to lose an op… tunity of seeing Venice I might never … again. So having obtained leave, … this only after the Captain had writ… most laudatory note in my behalf, … started in cold, rain, and wind on … afternoon of Thursday, the 7th … and got to Florence in time for a late te… bed. Friday, 11th: After breakfast set … train on a most interesting line of railway, … through the Appennines. It was bitterly … The upper heights white with fresh … That evening I reached Padua. I could … gone on to Venice, but I wished to get my … glimpse of it by daylight. On Saturday, … 12th, I awoke with a splitting headache, … on, I suppose, by cold, fatigue, and wa… food. However, I started soon … o'clock. After passing Brenta and Mes… knew that we were nearing the end of … journey and my expectations. By-and-by … cultivated land ceased; then came an im… marsh; and then the green sea, cris… a fresh easterly breeze, and sparkling … sunlight, which had now burst through … morning clouds, lighting up the broad pla… Brenta and the Alpine snows far away, … rushed on right out to sea, I could not … from stretching my head out at the car… window—and, then, rising like a vision … the ocean, I saw palaces and towers, and … and spires, and the great campanile … Mark's—there was the Queen of the Ad… —at length, after years of longing, I … Venice. Then we slackened—then sto… Bag in hand, I jumped out of the car… and made my way speedily out of the sta… came—not on a road, or a street, or a cab … or any of the ordinary surroundings of a … station—but on the quay of the Grand Ca… was soon in a gondola, and gliding do… tranquil bosom, enjoying the strange … although still suffering acutely. As we … on we soon came up to a bridge of one … graceful arch, spanning at a leap the … canal; this I recognised at once as the Bri… the Rialto. Then we dived into a variety of … back canals; then under another well … arch—this was the Bridge of Sighs. … strokes of the gondolier's oar, and we … in the great lagoon and pass the Palace … Doge, and the Lion of St. Mark, and the … and the Cathedral, and on the … side the Church of St. Maria … Salute; and then I reach my hotel, … seen the chief of the celebrated … in Venice before breakfast. After this … started off to make the most of my … I need hardly tell you that I went first … Cathedral of St. Marco. I know not if there … any other church in Christendom like it; … certainly I never saw such. I have … churches far excelling it in length, … and height, and beauty of architectural … and ornament, but never a church which … held me, as it were, spell-bound by a fas… tion peculiarly its own. Without and … in its remotest chapel and its public porch, … rich in paintings, mosaics, marbles, and … tures. On walls and piers and soaring … mosaics of all the Bible story, Old and … mosaics and fresco pictures of miracles, … parables, and portraits of saints and m… And where these are not, the whole surfa… one blaze of gold, or glittering gem-like m… The very floor is wrought of marble … into all patterns of flowers and birds, and … of brightness and beauty. And yet there … gaudiness—nothing tawdry; but a glory … solemnity which elevates the soul to contem… the Church of the Living God:—"Jerus… the golden, with milk and honey blest." … St. Mark's I went to the Palace of the Do… noble edifice built on three sides of a sq… externally, it consists of two tiers of … gothic arches, above which rises a precip… it were, of rosy and white marble. In … Palace I saw the great Hall of the … adorned with paintings by great Ve… artists. One of them, the "Para… by Tintoretto, said to be the largest pi… on a canvas in existence. I saw, also, … Hall of the Council of Ten, and a variety … other halls and chambers, all of them con… pictures of greater or less value. Then I … on to the "Bridge of Sighs," and down … winding stairs and labyrinthian passages … dungeons below—some of which, with … emotion, I entered. Quitting the palace, … walked a little way down the shore … lagoon, and then explored the interior of … city—peering down into all sorts of … poking into courts, pacing lanes and … and crossing bridges innumerable. Th… visited the Greek Church—interesting … having existed for many years indep… of Rome. Thus, also, the vast parish … of St. Giovanni and St. Paulo. Then I … on the northern part of the city looking … isles of Murano and Torcello. So … passed the hours, and I returned to the … of the Grand Canal, to see a glowing sun… hind the Church of Santa Maria Della S… Then I dined, and after dinner went out … to enjoy the Canal, and the Piazza of St. M… by moonlight, and to look into the shop … dows, for which amusement I had no … daylight. Sunday, 13th: After an early … St. Mark's, I found out the English … where we had a quiet service, and where … thankful to kneel with a small company … ceive Holy Communion. There was no … service, so I spent part of the afternoon … tirement in my own room at the hotel, and … visited some of the city churches. In the … ing I took a quiet walk in the moonlight … quays by the lagoon, and at nine o'clock … to bed. Monday, 14th: Worked hard … Went to the Church of St. Stefano; cross… Grand Canal; walked to the Church of … Maria Della Salute, not very striking … as a church, but containing some good pi… Walked thence to the Custom-house, … whence a good view of the city and lagoon … obtained. Then I stepped into a gondola … went up the Grand Canal. This was … enjoyable. How these gondolas are pro… by one man with one oar is to me marv… The prow is very sharp, and instead of a fig… head carries a sharp battle-axe-lik… ornament of polished iron. Numbers of … of all sizes are seen gliding hither … thither. The effect is remarkable. I must … is struck by the strange *silence* as contr… with the roar of other cities, such as Lond… Paris. There is no such thing as a carri… a cart, a horse, donkey, or mule, in the … place. After going some way up the … Canal we turned into some of the branch ca… and I was landed in front of one … the most interesting churches—St. M… dei Frari — full of statuary, …

and sculpture. Thence I walked to the Royal Academy, where I spent two hours and a half, and had not then exhausted the pictures, the collection of which is very large. Being obliged to leave the gallery by the closing of the doors, I recrossed the Grand Canal and walked to the eastern extremity of the city, and filled up the rest of the day. After dinner I had another moonlight walk on the Piazza and the quays. Tuesday, 15th: Rushed out early for a farewell peep at San Marco, and the Palace, and the Bridge of Sighs. After breakfast, started by train, and got to Florence about half-past eight.

A VISIT TO SOME AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.*

(From the Spectator.)

WHILE the Rev. James Fraser was laboriously collecting the materials for his late Report, a private Commission of Inquiry was being conducted by two enterprising English ladies; as the result of which appears not a ponderous blue-book, but a small volume, cheerful in its exterior, and eminently readable within. The writer has evidently a deep interest in her subject; she writes sensibly, moderately, and briefly, and many who would hardly care to study the subject much *in extenso*, may yet be not disinclined to hear what an intelligent woman, herself a teacher, saw and heard among those schools which, whatever may be their defects, have certainly raised the general education of the people to a point which we have not yet attained at a cost, according to Mr. Fraser, one-third less than that of the very deficient schooling enjoyed by the children of our labourers and artisans.

The time, we hope, is not far off when we may discuss more fully the merits and demerits of the system pursued in the United States, and may consider how far it is advisable to adopt it ourselves, with such modifications as may be necessary, especially that part which makes education compulsory on all parents, guardians, and masters, and that which defrays its expenses by local taxation. At present we shall confine ourselves to pointing out the most marked divergences from our own system in the plan and method of its teaching. In the first place, it aims higher. Not only do the children of the labouring classes and of the petty shopkeepers (as with us) find a cheap education there, but that class of all others the most destitute of decent means of instruction in this country, the prosperous tradesmen in country towns, and the poorer professional men,—are provided with the means (if they so please) of preparing their sons for college. From the primary school the scholar passes to the grammar, from the grammar, after a somewhat sharp examination, into the high school, where the subjects taught are "English, Latin, and history, mental science, natural science, and mathematics; and, further, as elective studies, Greek, French, and German, any one of which may be added to the school course, but not more than one, except in rare cases." "At the public schools the large majority of Americans receive at least part of their education; and it is very common to see the children of members of Congress, &c., side by side with those of labourers and artisans, where the quarter of the city for which the school is established embraces the residences of both classes."

Besides this mixture of ranks at an American public school, even up to the most advanced classes, boys and girls work side by side, and all creeds and shades of belief, but not of colour, are represented there. One of the revised statutes directs that "the school committee shall require the daily reading of some portion of the Bible, in the common English version; but shall never direct any school-books calculated to favour the tenets of any particular sect of Christians to be purchased or used in any of the town schools." School opens with the reading of Scripture and with the Lord's Prayer; beyond this no religious teaching is attempted. With regard to the custom of teaching boys and girls in the same classes, our authoress found an almost complete unanimity of opinion among the school teachers to this effect—that this joint education stimulates the intellect and industry of both; that evil results are rare; that "the mutual influence exerted is usually very beneficial;"—and that the girls keep pace with the boys, are, "on the whole, quite as far advanced in their studies as the boys, and quite as capable of continued mental exertion." In this decision of the teaching staff in America our lady visitant will find the reward of all her toils. She is an earnest, though far from hot-headed advocate of woman's intellectual claims. She desires that an identical standard should exist for scholars of both sexes, and that the same facilities should be open to both. This she found to be very generally done in America, and she gives an interesting account of the Colleges she visited, and where she was most hospitably received. At Oberlin (a college of missionary tendencies and strongly Evangelical views), the young men and girls live in separate halls, meeting only at class times or in the refectory. Many of the girls work for their board. Indeed, the original founder made it compulsory on all students to work with their hands four hours daily. From the deficiency of vitality, the physical languor and religious excitement that prevail at this college, this union of "bodily labour with mental toil" would not seem to be beneficial. The Professors, however, were all agreed that "hardly an instance had arisen where harm had come from the system of joint education, and that many good results undoubtedly did follow." The Professor of Chemistry and Physiology thought that the girls played their part in the recitations almost as well as the young men, but did not consider them so well qualified for the "lengthened consideration of a scientific study." The Professor of Greek told me that he was unable to see much difference between the students of the two sexes, "If I am to find a distinction, I may perhaps say that, speaking generally, the ladies have more intuitive quickness in construing, and earlier acquire elegance in composition, while the gentlemen seem more open to seize on points touching the philosophy of the language. As regards power of attention and application, I have never remarked any difference, and the work done is usually about equal." The Professor of Mathematics spoke more strongly. "I have found," he said, "the work done by ladies to be fully equal to that of the gentlemen—*fully*, and it has more than once occurred that the best scholar in my class was a lady. Ladies are generally the quickest at recitation, and will repeat long problems more accurately than most of the young men. I do not know that they have any counterbalancing defect. As to strength and power of application, I know that the advantage is said to be with the men, but I have not found it so." From Oberlin our authoress went to Hillsdale, where the arrangements "are thoroughly patriarchal and simple." The young men and girls dine together, students wash their own clothes at the College laundry and attend to their own rooms, and to this decided mark of physical activity is added a class for gymnastics. *Apropos* of this we learn:—"In curious contrast with the American deficiency of animal vitality, I have noticed, in the girls at least, a capacity for the endurance of mental labour which certainly exceeds that of most of their English cousins. That they do not still further diminish their physical health by this, I am not prepared to say, in fact, I think it probable that they do; but they do not seem actually to break down nearly so soon as I should expect an average English girl to do under the same amount of work."

At Antioch College the joint education of the sexes was to the first President (Horace Mann) a matter of some doubt and difficulty at first, but his experience in the mixed normal schools justified the measure to him; and though he never went quite so far as some other teachers on this point, restricting, for instance, the female students to reading instead of reciting their speeches or essays, he never saw practical reason to doubt the wisdom of the system. He considered teaching to be emphatically a woman's mission, having "watched long enough to know that, other things being equal, a woman's teaching is more patient, persistent, and thorough than a man's."

The testimony of the second President of the College was that, "regarded from a moral point of view, the experiment was a complete success, no grave cause of reproach ever having arisen to discredit the system, and the influence of it on the young men being especially valuable . . . . . that equally good work can be obtained from each sex, and that the girls by no means lagged behind the young men in their general studies. In classics especially he thought them equal, except when it came to the philosophy of a language in which the young men were apt to take the most interest. In mathematics and science he thought girls could master a problem or prepare a recitation quite as well as the young men, but that it was much rarer to find among them the power of going on for themselves to construct new problems and make new discoveries, and that their interest in subjects of this class was much less intense." Nevertheless, in this very college a lady at one time filled the chair of mathematics and that, according to Mr. Mann, in "a manner pronounced unsurpassed by those who were conversant with our first American institutions." The chief labour of teaching in all the American schools, and in most of the colleges our authoress visited, fell upon female teachers. Of the four normal schools in Massachusetts two are for both men and women, while the other two are exclusively for women teachers; and the amount of erudition she found in the female professors of one college proved quite overwhelming to their visitor and volunteer inspector.

We commend this educational tour to the attention of our readers, and conclude with an extract illustrative of the writer's own bias on the subject of joint education. "I had a very interesting talk with the President of the Washington University as to the joint and separate education of the sexes, he being an advocate for the latter, though he acknowledged that he had no personal experience of the former plan. His idea was that an institution like that we had just seen—the St. Mary's Institute at St. Louis, founded for girls only, and looked upon as a branch of the University—was most fitted to give the best advantages to girls; and in answer to an inquiry of mine, he said that they would at the Washington University be very willing to examine and grant degrees to such women as should by an unusual course of study have duly qualified themselves for the honour. I was much interested to hear these views from such an authority, as my own ideas were not dissimilar; and it was clear, at all events (without condemning the system of joint education), that girls were amply provided for when furnished with the means of the highest culture, and not debarred from the highest rewards, should they themselves desire the toilsome task of their acquisition."

* "A Visit to Some American Schools and Colleges." By Sophia Jex Blake. London: Macmillan and Co.

THE OBJECTS OF EDUCATION.

(From the Saturday Review.)

IT is tolerably certain that most people, if they were asked to explain the uses of education, would reply with confidence that its aim and object was to improve the mind. This answer, however apparently unimpeachable, has the disadvantage of not advancing any human being a single step beyond the starting-point in the inquiry. To say that education is meant to improve the mind is merely equivalent to saying that education's great triumph is to be education. We are still left in the dark as to what the improvement of the mind is—a problem which depends, first, on the signification we attach to the word mind, and secondly, on our notion of improvement. One not uncommon view about the mind is that it is a sort of flower-garden. Just as Adam was put in the Garden of Eden to till it and to dress it, it is thought that man's duty in life is to act as a sort of gardener to his mind—to cultivate it as far as it is susceptible of cultivation, and to stock it with every description of plant, from the tree of knowledge down to tulips. On this theory it is plain that the more one can manage to get into the mind the better, always supposing that we take care not to overplant. Another and a very different conception about the mind is that it is a machine. Each of us has to use his faculties for the purpose either of advancing in life, or of transacting business; and the sharper and brighter the instrument, the better it will be likely to achieve its task. The exact nature of the finish to be given to the tool will, however, on this principle vary according to the nature of the work to be done. The lawyer and the clergyman, the doctor and the merchant, will each require a different kind of training; some will need oil, some the whetstone, some a homely and substantial bluntness. It is evident that our ideas of education will, in each instance, be modified according to the purpose which we want our education to serve. And independently of these special objects, there is, we may assume, a species of common education which all of us would desire to possess, as members of one social body. Everybody would like, not only to follow his own line, but to understand to a certain degree the various lines which those around him are following, and to be able to meet his neighbours on some common ground. Education, therefore, is by no means a term which can be defined off hand. It is not surprising that people should disagree about the method to be pursued, or that they should entertain diametrically opposite opinions about the value of classics, of science, or of mathematics as the basis of an educational curriculum. The controversy which has recently begun, and which seems likely to pass into a species of pitched battle between the classicists and the anti-classicists, cannot be settled until we arrive at some distinct conception of what we mean by education, and what we conceive to be, in the main, the object towards which it should be directed.

People will never have a clear view about education till they get a clear view of what they wish to do with it. The puzzling thing about the whole subject is that, though all of us know pretty well what we wish to make of ourselves by means of education, very few of us are inclined to agree as to what we wish to make of our fellow-creatures. The main end of life in the eyes of each individual is, no doubt, success. To get on, to push a little further to the conspicuous part of the platform, to rise from being a supernumerary behind the scenes to being a principal performer in front, is supposed to be a noble ambition, which does not perhaps exhaust all that can be said about man's duty in the world, but which works tolerably well. Every now and then amiable people pretend to long to see every one else actuated by this principle. They do not always really mean all that their good nature teaches them to say. Country squires, for instance, can have no violent desire to see the whole body of agricultural labourers rising in the world, for the excellent reason that, if the latter were to rise in the world, they would soon give up being agricultural labourers. The object of the education usually given to the poor in the rural parts of England is not in reality to help them on, to inspire them with intelligence and energy enough to migrate to the larger towns or to a colony; still less to make labouring men conscious of the fact that the strength of labour, and the only way in which it can meet capital on equal terms, is by unity, and co-operation. It is rather to teach them to do their duty in that state of life to which, as the Catechism very appropriately says, they have been called. The whole duty of the villager is obvious. He ought to practise economy and sobriety, to prevent his children from having low fever in the village, and his wife from becoming a burden to the parish, to keep his hands from poaching, and his tongue from insubordination to the constable, the parson, and the farm-bailiff. The position of servants is another instance of the insincerity of the way in which we talk of education. Half the people we meet are full of the evil done to servants by education, by railway travelling, and by the penny post. Whatever opens their minds beyond a certain point is supposed to do them unmitigated harm; and imagination occasionally pictures a horrid American state of things in the dim future, when there will be no servants at all, and when the human race will be too haughty and independent to consent on any terms to blacken boots. If we go a little higher, and take the case of the classes above servants, we find a similar unconscious reluctance on the part of society to do too much in the way of education. The dangers of the penny press present themselves to us as a very formidable drawback. It trains the lower middle-class to be vulgar and self-asserting; it gives them a taste for thinking audaciously and talking loudly, and it converts into Odgers and Lucrafts men whose real sphere is to cut out the clothes of their superiors. Take one step higher still, and there are the same anxieties and suspicions about the value of any educational movement at all out of keeping with established ideas. We have a kind of consciousness that the classical discipline to which the world has long been accustomed has an orderly and useful influence on the mind. Science and modern inquiry, geology and chemistry, are of course, in a certain sense, necessities. Society could not get on unless we had able men poking about among gases and salts and rocks, and inventing electric telegraphs and steam-engines, to minister to general convenience. But, after all these admissions, society is still haunted by a fear that the new revolutionary methods of training are fearfully unsettling. They lead to unorthodoxy, to speculation, and perhaps to political principles which well-disciplined people cannot but deplore. Whatever men's professions, they come slowly round to a view of education which is by no means the liberal one which they proclaimed at starting. What people want is not that every individual of the social body should improve and strengthen himself, but that all improvement should be in accordance with, and distinctly limited by, the interests of existing social institutions. Thus, without being at all aware of it, they fall back on a very old and classical notion of the proper way to look at education. The existence of social order and of social classifications is a sort of major premiss on which all educational conclusion ought to be based. First get your state or your society, and then train individuals and classes to fit into their proper niches in it. The mode of setting to work about education, half-conscious though it is, is not by any means unphilosophical. The only disadvantage of it is that its excellence entirely depends on the correctness of the views which the governing classes in any country entertain about the perfection of the *status quo*.

This may be said to be a Conservative, and by no means uncommon view of what is called the classical system. Educated men, however, have a further and perhaps a wiser way of looking at it, which gives it a considerable attraction in their eye. It is quite true that, compared with many conceivable systems of education, it is stationary, and that, when pushed to an extreme, it becomes even reactionary in its effects on the mind. But, on the other hand, it would be grossly unfair not to see that it exercises a moderating influence not merely over the ideas of the future, but over the ideas of the past. The classical system, whatever its defects, is cultivated and moderate. It is the sworn foe of fanaticism of all kinds, not merely of that sort of fanaticism which is in favour of upheavals and of revolutions. Anybody, for example, who looks back on the history of the English Church and of English theology, cannot fail to notice the salutary results of classical training on the opinions of the nation at large. The English clergy owes a great deal to it. The narrowness, the virulence, the sectarianism of Dissent is the consequence in a great measure of the want, among Dissenters and their teachers, of the liberating and humanising influence of all the various elements that go to make up classical training. The English Church, above all others, is a body in which the opinion of educated and learned laymen prevents the clerical body from being carried away by purely clerical ideas. The mild wisdom which at times of theological excitement interposes to hinder any one exaggerated form of religious sentiment from overwhelming and ruining the Church, does not spring from a spirit of progress, valuable as they may be, so much as from a liberal and balanced tone of mind which has been learnt by educated people in the course of the education they received at school and at the Universities. There is a wide difference of temper between a member of Mr. Spurgeon's congregation and a member of the Established Church, which makes itself felt at critical moments, and which throws cold water on rash enthusiasm. The whole question of classical training is, accordingly, political and social. We cannot settle it by considering only what the classics do for this or for that individual. The system is part and parcel of the mechanism of the body politic. And it is seldom that one listens to the controversy about its merits without being aware that such controversy is more or less desultory, and does not go to the root of the matter. The difference between the rival disputants is at bottom a political difference, only they have not the courage to say so; and they go on arguing over conclusions without perceiving that they are not in harmony about primary principles. Some wish to see the world altered, society changed and modified, social distinctions abrogated, and the vantage-ground which this or that class possesses taken from it and shared among the rest. Others, on the whole, are pretty well satisfied that no change will ever make mankind, or even England, much better, freer, or happier. They think that the systems of government, of theology, and of political economy that they have already, if not perfect, are at all events sufficient, and they fear to substitute for them the uneasy, unsystematic movement of a restless, changing tone. Belief in the principle of great social changes is the real gulf that separates the classical admirer of dead languages from the assailant of Greek and Latin grammar.

From the simple point of view of what is best for the cultivation of individual taste and character, we do not think that there can be much serious doubt as to the conclusions to be accepted. Common sense would end by assigning the victory neither to the people who are for swamping the classics, nor to those who are for maintaining a sort of classical monopoly. We have had during the vacation a number of speeches, pamphlets, and lectures about education. Few of them really discuss the question from a large and political aspect, so that they do not seriously touch the bottom of the difficulty. They are content to deal with classics on a narrower ground, and to bandy to and fro a kind of controversial shuttlecock about the effects produced by Greek and Latin on individual minds. And if we are willing to confine the issue to this, we cannot doubt as to the most rational solution of the problem. Classics are not perhaps the panacea that some people represent them, but they are far more than their enemies and detractors allow. The ears of the Scotch are still ringing with the brilliant one-sided speech of Mr. Lowe on which we have commented on a previous occasion, and a week did not pass before Mr. Lowe was answered from an Edinburgh Professorial chair, by Professor Sellar, who, like Mr. Lowe, has the advantage of being more than a mere scholar. Turning from a Parliamentary debater to a University Professor would not always be a transition from exaggerated rhetoric to an atmosphere of learned common sense, but Mr. Lowe's language, curiously enough, is far less sensible than that employed about Greek and Latin by one of their best University champions. A part of Mr. Lowe's speech was obviously unanswerable. Undoubtedly Greek and Latin often have the lion's share of influence in education. But what impartial persons felt they had to complain of in Mr. Lowe was insobriety and incontinence of that part of his speech which was not unanswerable. And when the answer to it is simply and quietly stated, it seems to be conclusive. If we are to take individual minds, the classical system does a vast amount of good, which it is idle as well as ungrateful to forget. Professor Sellar summed up fairly and adequately the points overlooked by those who are disposed to enter on a wild crusade against Greek and Latin; and after a burst of rhetoric and of paradox, it is a pleasant contrast to turn to views about the classics which are just and temperate. In the first place, the dead language of the ancient world introduces us to the finest and most finished literature the world has ever known. If travelling into foreign countries enlarges the mind, surely travelling into the past has a similar effect. The politics of antiquity alone are well worth studying, if it were only to give us a clear and independent view about the political ideas and instincts of our own age. Philosophy, politics, and literature have for these two thousand years been performing a regular evolution. There is hardly a modern thought, either in the metaphysical or in the political world, which cannot be traced back to the best writers of Greece and Rome. Democracy, imperialism, scepticism, even positivism, could scarcely be understood better than by illustrations from the past. Few political students can afford to neglect the critical histories of Grote or Mommsen—not to speak of Thucydides, Sallust, or Tacitus. What literary standard can be fixed for poets and historians without an acquaintance with the noblest and most perfect specimens of literary and historical art? No logical discipline is equal to the logical discipline acquired by mastering the thoughts of Aristotle. No ethical science can stand by itself without reference to Plato and Cicero. All that can be said is that there are other sources of education which should not be despised. So much may fairly be granted. But the assault on classical literature comes then at most to this, that it ought not to monopolise our attention. It is not that we ought not to do these things, but that we ought not to leave other things undone. There may be people who attribute to the classics an undue importance, but it surely is as vital and as narrow a heresy to attribute to them no importance at all. Up to this point Professor Sellar's reply to Mr. Lowe is unimpeachable. Like other defences of the classical system, it fails to exhaust the question so long as it is not followed up by some clear systematic statement of what are to be the objects of education in general. That classical training does all this and more for individuals is undeniable, but we still want to know how it works, not as the basis merely for individual cultivation but as part of a political system. If considerable changes are likely to take place in the education of the nation generally, it would indeed be idle not to see that the position of the classical system must be affected. Already stormier passions seem to underlie the controversy than can be accounted for on any merely literary grounds. The people who attack or defend Greek and Latin profess to be dealing with the languages, but in reality they are striking their blow at something that lies behind. What seems to the casual spectator to be merely æsthetic discussion is the first dropping shower of the sharpshooters who are soon about to commence a quarrel of class instincts. The danger is that the *corpus vile* over which the struggle takes place may go to pieces in the middle of it. It would be impossible to accept as satisfactory a state of things in which the classics would monopolise the education of the upper, and be excluded from the education of the middle classes. If the world is on the whole changing, and new fields of thought and activity are opening to it, the wisest policy will be, without abandoning our hold on the literature of the past, to reform our plan of teaching it to suit the necessities of the age, and to banish from that plan whatever is arbitrary or pedantic, or a mere expenditure of time. To use a cant phrase, what is requisite is not a class-method of classical training, but a national one, if classics are to occupy a noble and useful place, not merely in finishing the minds of a few, but in enlarging the ideas of the many.

EUROPEAN SETTLERS IN INDIA.

(From the Times of India, December 5.)

THE *Fortnightly Review* in a recent number discusses in an unusually able and interesting article the important question—long since settled here, but not yet exhausted for home readers—"Can India be colonised by Europeans?" The writer of the article emphatically replies in the negative, and substantiates his opinion by extensive historical and ethnological proofs. He urges, however, that it must not be assumed that the impracticability of colonising India precludes the possibility of considerable settlements being established here. On the contrary, the writer (Mr. Forbes) clearly laid down the distinction that settlement by Europeans is perfectly feasible, though the colonisation of the country is out of the question. It may, at first sight, appear discouraging thus to exclude, as it were, the non-official Englishman from India. It makes the settlement of the "interloper," comparatively speaking, a partial and temporary circumstance, attended with a certain proportion of risk to life, and so hemmed round with natural restrictions that the dubious privileges of such a position can only be enjoyed by a few hardy capitalists. Such, nevertheless, appears to be the state of the case as established by the writer in the *Review*. Assam, Dehra Dhoon, the slopes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, and the hilly districts in the Central Provinces, invite the enterprising farmer, and promise to the persevering energy of the Anglo-Saxon, could it be bestowed on the soil, a reward enormous in extent as well as rapid in its realisation. And yet the stubborn fact still stares us in the face, that after all these years of British occupation, there has not yet been the remotest approach to a self-sustaining English colony from Peshawur to Cape Comorin, or from Bombay to the snows of Thibet. With such a fact before him, no dispassionate writer, however warmly he might desire so to do, can suggest India as a suitable place for colonisation; though its settlement here and there by energetic practical Europeans, may in the scientific development of agriculture do much to supply that impetus to material progress which some have hoped for from colonisation. In support of his assertion that India will not make a home for Englishmen, the reviewer points to the European troops in the country, and says—See! your regiments are decimated by disease, aggravated by the climate. It is not the few who are confined to hill depots at present in existence, that will tend much to lessen these terrible statistics. But supposing, by frequent changes to healthy positions, one generation of Englishmen could exist as colonists, and at the ordinary rate of mortality, the next generation—their children—would not grow up to maturity. The mortality of children in India, indeed, under the most favourable circumstances, is something fearfully great; but, with the less carefully guarded children of the barracks, it is said to be many times as high as among the poor in England; and who does not know how frightful that is? The reviewer intimates that "so far as the rearing of European children is concerned, India is a perfect Aceldama. It is the perpetual Egyptian plague of the first born; and we doubt whether there be ten families, if so many, in any large station, who have not had to mourn the loss of one or more of their children. A melancholy fact, striking at the root of everything like colonisation." We observe that the children of soldiers, frequently known as "little arrows," are here described as "little brands," for whom the multiplication of such asylums as Sunawar, Murree, Aboo, and Ootacamund, is an absolute necessity, if the benevolent wish of Government is ever to be realised, and the children of soldiers are "hereafter to become wielders of their fathers' arms."

The impossibility of rearing purely English children in India being spoken of as one insuperable difficulty in establishing a colony, a second insurmountable obstacle is mentioned, and that is the impossibility of out-door labour being done by Europeans in India. No race can be regarded as colonists in the land the climate of which is such as to preclude them from fully engaging in field operations. This is fully understood by all dwellers in this country, and we only mention it here as one of the arguments of the reviewer, which we should have thought it was not needful at this time of day to argue out at home. Another way of stating the difficulty rests in the well-known fact that "no races thrive and permanently maintain themselves" beyond their proper and providentially appointed habitat. Each race has, what is termed, its ethnic circle, outside which its several representatives invariably degenerate. Many instances are adduced by the reviewer; as, the failure of the Spaniards in South Africa, the Celt and Saxon in North America—who would, by-the-bye, be outrageous at the bare hint of degeneracy—the English in India and others; while the frightful failure of the attempt at colonising the Darien Isthmus in 1699, illustrated by a well-known extract from Macaulay, completes the proof under this head, that the white races attain to all their highest physical and intellectual development, as well as most perfect health and greatest average duration of life, above 40 degrees (north latitude) in Western, and 45 degrees in the Eastern hemisphere.

If this applies to other countries, with less morbific tendencies, how incontestable appears the statement that the European cannot colonise India. He can hardly be termed a settler, for he is perpetually on the move. Continuous residence in one spot, for any prolonged period, is impossible. With all the appliances of wealth, experience, and knowledge of the habits of the country, the life of a European—speaking generally—is vegetation rather than proper vital energy; and, except with the stimulus and busy work of official or commercial life in the great cities, is a listless and depressing monotony. As to less favoured settlers, with no intellectual employment inside the house, and nothing but fever and sunstroke out of doors, we are at no loss to understand how it has come to pass that in the whole century and more of Anglo-Indian history, the fact of a European becoming *really* acclimatised in India is almost unknown. The European race would long ere this have disappeared from the plains of India but for the fresh supply that, year by year, arrives from the West. It is only in this way that the Anglo-Indian community is kept above the wave of climatic destruction, and saved from the physical and intellectual degeneracy that befalls the misplaced human plant. The injurious effects of unsuitable climates are very evident in the case of European animals. English dogs, horses, and cows in the East and West Indies attest, by their degeneracy, that the climatic circle cannot be passed with impunity.

The conclusion is therefore inevitable, settlement by Europeans, and that only of a temporary kind, is the utmost that can be expected from the mother country; and that must be at a priceless cost in life treasure. But this limitation of our duties does not, by any means, preclude our carrying out the main objects of our presence in India. It is evident the men of England have been called to India by Divine mandate. Industrially, our mission here is to develop Indian enterprise, and to lay open the rich resources of the country. Morally, we are called upon to teach and civilise the people. Such appears to be the aim and the moral of this article in the *Fortnightly*. It commends itself to the reader, by its thoughtful style and pleasant diction, being written by one who has some personal experience of the subject he is writing on—namely, Mr. Forbes, some years ago the able editor of the now defunct *"Bengal Hurkaru*. In conclusion, Mr. Forbes reminds us of the great truth that cannot be too prominently or too frequently recalled—that our connection with India, whatever in former years it may have been, is not now a selfish path towards our own aggrandisement, or the mere lust of power and wealth; but that England recognises the solemn duty, incumbent on her, of civilising where she has conquered, of Anglicising where she cannot colonise; so that we may adopt the metaphorical conclusion of the article itself—"Wherever the "Angel with the drawn sword has sped forth, the Angel with the open book has followed at an appointed time!" Let our rulers recognise and act on these principles. Let us who throng hitherward with swords, learning, and arts, be careful that we do not forget the ultimate purpose of our presence here.

SHIPPING ELEPHANTS FOR ABYSSINIA.

(From the Bombay Gazette, December 9.)

A MUCH more amusing and interesting entertainment than any the Grant Road Theatre has produced this season was witnessed the whole day long at her Majesty's Dockyard on Saturday. The admission was free, but the sight would have been well worth paying for and would have made the fortune of any charitable institution fortunate enough to get the proceeds. From the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, down to the seapoys and coolies, all classes were represented, and all gazed with the same steadfast interest at the performances that were going on. Malabar Hill had sent down even its fairest denizens to lend a charm to the scene. And what was the occasion? The irresistible attraction which drew all Bombay and its wife to that place of unmelodious sounds and still more disagreeable smoke (for such the Dockyard is, in its normal state) was no other than the embarkation of a score of elephants on board the transport ship Compta, 1009 tons, Kingcome, master, and bound for Abyssinia. When one thinks of it—and still more when one sees it—it is rather a delicate and difficult job to put one of those ponderous brutes into the hold of a ship. It may have puzzled more than youngsters to make out how the menageries which go about from fair to fair at home with their elephants and giraffes and other monsters, were ever brought over the seas at all. But the *modus operandi* of putting an elephant on board ship was witnessed in perfection at the Dockyard on Saturday, and at times it was carried out under peculiarly difficult circumstances. When we entered the Dockyard one of the elephants was turning away with dignified disgust from the ship, resenting all the wheedling and coaxing and other less gentle attentions which had been paid to it; and the first words we heard were a caution to look out, for we were told—"This one's going to give us some fun,—it's *musty*." The word "musty" was in great circulation all the day, and meant simply that the animal had come to a determination "not to submit to it." But big as the elephants were, and powerful as they were—ignorant, however, of their own strength—they were all obliged to succumb to the means which mind had devised, the only exception being one which possessed such an amount of "mustiness" that it was considered prudent to leave it behind. One by one the animals were led from the reclaimed ground between Apollo Bunder and the Dockyard (where they had been taken on arriving from Coorla the same morning) and brought alongside the ship, which was lying in dock. Ordinarily the first attempt to "sling" the animal gave it the alarm and excited its resistance, but there was a puny human being sitting on the neck of the monster, with an unpleasant looking hooked instrument in his hand, which was calculated to make a sufficient impression on the elephant to bring it to reason if it had any spark of reason at all. Another of the native keepers of the animals usually stood at its head, and with some mysterious words and a gentle tap from a long stick was generally able to prevent the trunk from making any unnecessary demonstrations of dissatisfaction. Once slung the animal was helpless; but picture its rage when it felt itself rising slowly from *terra firma*, which it had never left before. Its roars, its kicks, the furious twistings of its trunk, its whole body writhing under a violent effort to shake itself free, were quite indescribable. Its melancholy eyes seemed even to shed tears in its nervous agitation; and it must be said that the elephants did not usually conduct themselves with a perfect *propriete* at this exciting stage. But notwithstanding all the animal could do the power of machinery continued to hoist it up; and perhaps it would have been sufficiently comfortable even when suspended in mid-air, if it could only have understood that the designs against it were of a harmless kind. Having been raised to a certain height, it was brought over the hold of the ship and gradually lowered and while descending into that dismal abode it showed its fury afresh, and vainly endeavoured by holding on—as well as an elephant's hoofs *can* hold on—to any of the beams which it could possibly touch on the way down, to remain still in the light of day. But once down, and finding again a resting place for its foot, the docile disposition of the brute seemed to return to it, and no difficulty was found in unslinging and unshackling it and leading it off to its stall, where possibly it was allowed to drown its cares in a drop of arrack, to which we believe the more civilised elephants are found to be rather partial. The interest with which the embarkation of the elephants was watched, from between 10 and 11 in the morning till after 5 at night, was intense and unceasing. Nineteen animals altogether were put on board the Compta, a twentieth, as we have said, being left behind on account of its "mustiness." Each of them we believe is to be provided with 170 lbs. of hay and about 20 lbs. of gram daily. The transport arrangements as to baggage only admit, we understand, of each of the elephants having one trunk!

The Compta was taken out of dock yesterday, and is expected to sail in a day or two.

We believe other twenty-six elephants are to be sent off shortly in the ship Hahnemann.

The entire weight of the animals on board the Compta is estimated at over 70 tons.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1466335

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 27.

Glendower, ship, 1197 tons, Captain Brensden, from Melbourne 15th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 27.

Maid of Riverton, for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane; Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR EDEN AND HOBART TOWN.—By the City of Hobart (s.), on Wednesday, at 11.30 a.m.

FOR GLADSTONE, BOWEN, AND TOWNSVILLE.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

MAILS PER KAIKOURA VIA PANAMA.

THE Royal Mail Steamship Kaikoura will be dispatched with the Homeward Mails, via New Zealand and Panama, on THURSDAY, 30th January.

The times appointed for closing the mail are:—

For registered letters, 11 a.m. 30th January; and for letters, packets, and newspapers, noon, 30th January.

Newspapers can be posted in the iron receivers up to 7 a.m.

Letters and packets posted in the Sydney iron receivers up to noon on the 30th January.

Direct mails will be made up for the various provinces of New Zealand; for Panama, New York, San Francisco, Cost Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras; and for London, in which last will be included correspondence for the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, the West Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

The usual intercolonial rates will be charged on correspondence for New Zealand.

The rates of postage to and through the United Kingdom will be the same as those charged by the route via Suez and Southampton. For rates of postage on correspondence to and through Panama see table below.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 10th January, 1868.

* The mail leaves Sydney two days earlier than usual, in consequence of February being a short month.

TABLE showing the amount of Postage to be charged by the Post Office, New South Wales, upon the Letters and Newspapers forwarded in the mail from Sydney to Panama, for transmission to the undermentioned British Colonies and Foreign Countries.

[These rates will, except where otherwise stated, prepay the letters, &c., to their destination without further charge.]

PLACES.	LETTERS. Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz.	For every additional oz.	NEWSPAPERS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Panama	0 6	1 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	1
Chili	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Peru	1 0	2 0	4 0	6 0	2 0	3
Ecuador	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Bolivia	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Brazil	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
Paraguay	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
Uruguay	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
Argentine Confederation	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
*Venezuela	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...
*San Salvador	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico, Vera Cruz	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
British Columbia	1 4	2 8	5 4	8 0	2 8	2
Vancouver's Island	1 4	2 8	5 4	8 0	2 8	2
*United States of North America	...	...	...	...	...	...
*West Indies, British	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hayti	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Cuba	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
St. Thomas's	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
Porto Rico	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Martinique	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
Guadaloupe	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
Mexico, West Coast						

NOTE.—On correspondence to places marked thus *, and to places in America and West Indies, not specified in the above schedule, the rates of postage to Panama only will be charged; the Imperial or foreign postage being collected on delivery.

Book packets and trade patterns may be transmitted to Panama at the usual rates to England via Southampton. To all other places specified above, letter rates will be charged.

Late letters for the United Kingdom may be posted at the General Post Office up till 2 p.m., on payment of a late fee of a sixpenny stamp on each.

Correspondence for Brazils, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentine Confederation must be sent through England, as well as via Panama, prepaid, as shewn in the Table.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

THE Royal Mail steamship Avoca, will be dispatched with the usual monthly mails on Sunday the second day of February, 1868.

The times appointed for closing are as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m. on the 1st February.

For ordinary letters, at 8 p.m. on the 1st February.

For newspapers, books, and packets, at 6 p.m. on the 1st February.

Letters, newspapers, books, and packets, posted in the Sydney iron receivers, must be so posted before 8 p.m., on the 1st February.

For any further information the public are referred to the Monthly Postal Guide.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 18th day of January, 1868.

The Glendower, ship, from Melbourne, has come on to this port to load for London. Owing to the strong southerly wind and the want of steam accommodation, she was compelled to anchor in the Quarantine ground.

LAUNCH OF THE MISTRAL.—This beautiful yacht, built to the order of Mr. H. C. Dangar, was safely launched yesterday morning, precisely at 10 o'clock. Many of the principal members of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron (of which Mr. Dangar is Commodore), were present, together with a fashionable attendance of ladies and gentlemen, including Commodore Lambert and party. Miss Dangar, sister of the owner, officiated on the occasion, carrying out the usual ceremonies in first-rate style; and as the lady wished success to the yacht, she gradually began to move down the ways, and finally fairly plunged into the water amid the cheers of the spectators, of whom a large number was present. The Mistral is a cutter of about 35 tons, modelled in England by a celebrated firm, and built here by Mr. Hayes, at the establishment of Mr. Sheehy, in Woolloomooloo Bay. For material used and workmanship employed she could not be excelled. She is finished with a care and attention partaking more closely of the character of the cabinetmaker than the shipwright, at the same time being of great strength and solidity. As she now sits in the water the most critical eye must be delighted with her graceful appearance; and, if fine lines and faultless model are any indications of speed, the Mistral will for some time bear the palm on these waters.

The following is a complete list of the passengers by the ship General Grant, recently wrecked at the Auckland Isles: Cabin—Mr. and Mrs. Ray, Rev. Paul Sarda, Mr. J. Edel, Mr. W. Deans, Mrs. Elizabeth Oat and Misses Oat (4), Messrs. F. Johnstone, John Tebbutt, John Woodrow, A. Morini, and Emilie Morini. Steerage—W. Stevenson, Charles Newman, James Bayles, Richard Jeffrics, Matthew Hamilton, John Harvey, Thomas Batchelor, Samuel Templeton, James Barry, Auguste Lawson, Clemenace Lawson (1), G. Lawson, Clemenace Lawson (2), Emily Lawson, Arthur Lawson, Elizabeth Roberts, Ann Roberts, Francis Roberts, Nicholas Allen, John Roberts, Rose Allen, Mary Allen, Margaret Allen, Josephine Allen, Francis Oldfield, Sarah Oldfield, Frederick Oldfield, Ernest Oldfield, William Frost, D. Rushworth, H. Kent, W. Main, A. Mitchell, F. Kelly, P. Wise, J. Teer, P. Caughey, K. Kreutz, Caroline Smith, Elizabeth Smith, William Smith. List of Crew—H. W. Caton, Mary Ann Jewell, B. Mulligan, J. Turner, W. Ferguson, A. Morrison, P. M'Millan, W. Dutnald, T. Jackson, D. M'Clelland, P. A. Lacon, A. Heyman, W. Scott, C. Drew, D. Mather, B Smith, F. C. Collins, J. Jewell, W. Burton, B. Brown, B. Jones, S. Whitney, S. Dodd, W. Sanquilly, J. Davidson.—*Argus*, January 21st.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 20.—Norfolk, from Plymouth; Springbok, Our Hope, from Newcastle; Sir I. Newton, from the Clarence.

January 21.—Rangatira (s.), Day Spring, Leslie, from Sydney; Lady Alice, from Newcastle.

January 22.—Swallow, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES

January 19.—African Maid, for Newcastle.

January 20.—Mediator, Macduff, for London; Sussex, Catherine Jane, Lady Emma, Hero (s.), for Newcastle; Cosmopolite, for Callao.

January 21.—Glendower, for Sydney; Golden Age, Mary Francis, Prince Edward, for Newcastle.

January 22.—Spirit of the Sea, Au Revoir, for Sydney; Ecliptic, Sparkenhoe, Æolus, Alexandra, Sussex, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

January 18.—Lily, from Newcastle.

January 19.—Alwyton, from London.

DEPARTURES.

January 19.—St. Leonards, St. Vincent, Philippine, for London; Sea Shell, Flying Cloud, for Sydney; Contest, Jessie Kelly, for Brisbane.

January 21.—Manila, for Sydney.

HOBART TOWN.

DEPARTURE.

January 17.—Bella Vista, for Sydney.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVALS.

January 20.—Agnes Jessie, from Sydney; Fugitive, from London.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER IRA.—By the s.s. Black Swan from Melbourne, yesterday, Mr. Goble, jun., late of the schooner Ira, was a passenger, and brings intelligence of the wreck of the schooner Ira, Captain R. Reid. The Ira left Launceston on the 4th December, for Bridport and Clarke's Island. We have not been able to gather full particulars, but Mr. Goble, we understand, reports that after leaving Launceston the schooner experienced very boisterous weather, and lost her mainmast off Clarke's Island. She was subsequently wrecked on Twenty-day Island, the crew (Reid and Goble) escaping in a boat, and being picked up and conveyed to Melbourne by a passing barque.—*Launceston Examiner*, January 21.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Jan. 27.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Fresh, thick, and raining.
	Noon.	S.S.E.	Ditto ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.S.E.	Ditto ditto, and ditto.

MORE WORLDS THAN ONE.—The fact of the stars being worlds, and they are worlds, does not militate against their serving us as lights. Hardly anything on earth has a single purpose. The sea, which bears our ships, contains its inhabitants; the air we breathe the water we drink, their creatures also; nothing is free from the wondrous miracle of life. The poor plant in a cellar struggles upwards towards the light; the wheat from a mummy's body bursts out again after two thousand years' imprisonment. As everything subserves another's use, as the body of a monarch is but the residence of a worm, so may the stars also be "the lesser lights to rule the night," and yet be glorious worlds, many mansions, for beatified spirits.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JANUARY 27.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Bowen	E. Fine			
Port Mackay	SE. Stormy			
Waverley	Calm. Fine			
Nebo	E. Fine			
Rockhampton	SE. Cloudy			
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough	Calm. Cloudy			
Gayndah	Calm. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Fine			SW. Fine.
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine			SE. Stormy
Grafton	NE. Fine			Calm. Thunderst.
Glen Innes	NE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine	26·851	71°	Calm. Fine
Tamworth	NE. Cloudy			W. Fine, hot
Murrurundi	SE. Fine			SW. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Maitland	S. Dull			W. Fine
Newcastle	S. Dull, cloudy			S. Stormy, rain
Windsor	Calm. Raining			SE. Showery
Sydney	SSE. Cloudy			SE. Showery
South Head	SE. Dull, cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Wollongong	S. Cloudy			S. Cloudy
Kiama	S. Stormy, rain			SE. Cloudy
Bathurst	Calm. Like storm	25·750	78°	E. Cloudy
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Cassilis	W. Fine			W. Fine
Wellington	W. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Dull
Orange	Calm. Cloudy			NE. Stormy
Forbes	Calm. Dull			SE. Stormy
Young	Calm. Cloudy			N. Dull
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Urana	S. Fine, cool			S. Fine
Deniliquin	S. Fine	29·752	69°	S. Fine
Hay	W. Fine			S. Fine
Moulamein	SW. Fine			S. Fine
Balranald	SE. Fine			SE. Fine
Euston	SSW. Fine			S. Fine
Wentworth	SE. Fine			S. Fine
Goulburn	NE. Raining			NW. Fine
Braidwood	NE. Dull			NE. Cloudy
Araluen	S. Dull			SE. Raining
Queanbeyan	Calm. Dull			NE. Showery
Cooma	SE. Cloudy			NE. Showery
Yass	Calm. Dull			Calm. Dull
Gundagai	NE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut	E., light. Fine			NNW. Fine
Kiandra	SSE. Foggy	25·421	59°	NW. Fine
Albury	SE. Fine, cool	29·504	73°	Calm. Fine
Bombala				NW. Dull.
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	SE. Cloudy	30·113	59°	
Queenscliff	SE. Cloudy	30·12	60°	
Cape Schanck	SE. Fine	29·85	64°	
Cape Otway	SSE. Fine	29·883	60°	
Portland	SE. Fine.	30·190	66°	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay				
Adelaide				
M'Donnell Bay				

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1868.

WE have to acknowledge a copy of WELLBANK's "Nautical Almanac, for 1868." The compiler of this work, since it passed through the press, has been called to another life. He was known as a very estimable citizen. Trained to the business of the sea, and having a scientific knowledge of navigation, he was qualified to edit a work such as that which for several years has borne his name.

The contents of the "Nautical Almanac" are, of course, chiefly interesting to those who "go down to the sea in ships, and do business on the great waters." But even a landsman may find amusement and instruction in many of the notices which are scattered throughout this book. He will be impressed with the great amount of labour which has been performed in the course of a few years in obtaining a knowledge of the coast, and rendering navigation safe even in the most obscure parts of this great continent.

The foundation of all these labours is the observations of COOK, which every successive navigator has admired and confirmed. Few things are more striking, indeed, in nautical history than the precision with which all that was professed to be gained by the examinations of that illustrious commander was really obtained upon first view. Captain COOK, although visiting a country inhabited only by a few wild savages, thought no pains too great to secure a perfect knowledge of that which he professed to describe. In this spirit he was followed by another commander, not less conscientious, and perhaps not inferior in nautical science—Captain FLINDERS. This officer was accompanied by Captain FRANKLIN, afterwards one of the Governors of this hemisphere, and whose fate has interested all nations. Nothing could exceed the admiration expressed by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN of the character and conduct of his chief. A succession of surveyors of the sea have defined the coast and given names to many spots which will preserve the memory of their labours. Thus, this kind of knowledge has been increased from time to time, and colonisation has been stimulated and facilitated. Among recent great surveyors may be justly mentioned, as preeminent for his patient and long-continued effort and his minute and accurate delineations, Captain (now Admiral) DENHAM, who made this harbour his head-quarters. When he returned from a cruise he never failed to furnish the public with the results of his achievements, so that as his survey proceeded its acquisitions were made available to navigation. Captain SYDNEY, of the Royal Navy, has also shewn similar industry and skill in the delineation of parts of our coast since the survey of Captain DENHAM was finished. A map of Broughton Island made by him is in the almanac for this year.

We owe, however, much of our knowledge of the minute conditions of successful sailing to the colonial mercantile marine, and the existence of a Press which can instantly record the discoveries, real or imaginary, of those who have gone into the various inlets and bays and rivers of our coasts—who have noticed the position of rocks and bars, and given the result of their experience. By these means our knowledge has been perfected, and much life has been saved. Considering the few years that an extensive trade has existed, and the obscurity often of those causes of danger by which so many vessels have perished, we have, indeed, to congratulate ourselves on the amount of knowledge which we possess, and which it has been the useful labour of Mr. WELLBANK to collect and record.

When we look through the list of names given, and the various rocks, rivers, mountains, islands, and ports of our coast, we seem almost to have Australian history and biography combined. There are few persons who have had any claim to distinction whose names have not been attached to some more or less conspicuous part of the Continent. In these designations, however, there has been much room for fortune. Port Jackson, however, for example, is called after the name of the seaman who, from the topmast, cried out that there was an opening to be seen between the rocks, but into which the commander (COOK) did not happen to enter. It was not to Port Jackson that the "first fleet," as it was called, directed its course, but to Botany Bay, which gave for years, and may perhaps still give, designation to the most known of all the waters of Australia. The vessels having entered the Bay, a party made its way to Sydney Cove. What an amount of effort has from that first examination been required to know how many and how valuable are the spots suited for human habitation, for thousands of miles! The same process is still proceeding. The reports which reach us from time to time of new discoveries are much of the same tone as those found in the early records of the colony. The first accounts are very commonly discouraging. The difficulty—the delay—the accidents which arise from an unknown navigation and the barren nature of much of the land skirting the ocean, produce still in many places the impression of barrenness and danger. But a more detailed examination and fuller knowledge render movement easy and safe. These dismal descriptions then give way to better prospects, and at last it is found that there is an abundance of sites for any number of cities, and ports sufficient for the commerce of the world.

Besides containing all these details, so interesting from their associations to those who are fairly acquainted with our past history, the Almanac includes a number of papers of practical importance, and of great occasional interest. For example, the management of boats in times of danger—the recovery of persons from drowning—the best methods of reaching them, and affording them assistance. Other matters of a similar kind enrich the publication, and make it of great occasional value, since in these, as in other respects, knowledge is power, and life may be preserved even in circumstances of great apparent peril if those who have to deal with the danger, have the calmness which results from knowledge as well as resolution.

The display of a general nautical taste as well as the common amateur management of vessels seem to point out the strong inclination of our city population. Occasionally we have very serious losses from the unskilful handling of small craft. It is therefore important that all who venture upon nautical amusements should make themselves acquainted with the scientific rules by which safety may be secured. We should be sorry indeed to discourage what may be so useful to the country as well as so healthful to those who like these exercises, but there are every now and then such sad calamities resulting from want of care that we cannot too seriously impress a due regard to rules which are commended by the highest authority.

THE greatest expectation of a revival of prosperity that the pastoral class in these colonies seems to entertain is based on the hope that the export of preserved meat will establish a minimum price for fat stock. Wool is down, and boiling down for tallow scarcely pays the cost of producing fat stock; but if an indefinite market for meat should be opened up, there will then be a certain return for the produce of every run. A fixed basis will be established for calculating profits. Hitherto, while expenses have been pretty certain, profits have been fluctuating, and there has been more speculation about the main industry of the country than is desirable.

In discussing what Australia could do in the way of shipping meat to Europe, reference has been often made to South America. In the Brazils and in the country watered by the La Plata there is a large area of splendid pastoral country, and stock-rearing is carried on upon an extensive scale. And the American ports on the South Atlantic are half the distance from the European market that the most favoured Australian port is. It is often asked, therefore, whether the competition of South America would not be felt severely in the business of supplying preserved meat. Whatever is done in Australia, cannot it be equally done at Buenos Ayres? Any method of preserving meat that can be adopted here can also be adopted there, and will not the greater proximity to market give our rivals a great and permanent advantage in the competition?

Considerable light has been thrown on this point in a letter addressed to the *Times* by Mr. WILFRED LATHAM—a gentleman whom that journal describes as one of the best informed sheep farmers in the Argentine Republic. Mr. LATHAM, speaking for that part of South America in which he resides says, that the stock of the country is not less than 22,000,000 head of cattle, and 40,000,000 sheep. The pastures are so fully stocked that there is no room for any further increase, and the reduction of the surplus stock into some exportable form is a necessity. Six or seven millions of sheep per annum have to be thus disposed of, and yet the export of meat to Europe is small. The export takes the form of hides, tallow, and charqui, *i. e.*, the skin, the fat, and the flesh. Of these three products, the flesh, which is the most eagerly craved by the hungry consumers in Europe, is the least valuable to the squatter. The hide export is worth seven times the value of the charqui, and the tallow is also three times more valuable. This charqui, or dried meat, is principally sent away for the food of the slave population of Havana and Brazil. Samples of it have been sent to England, but the working people, after one taste, would not touch it again. Mr. LATHAM says that in no country with a free population is charqui acceptable as food. If this is so, if it is only food for slaves, and can only get eaten on compulsion, it is pretty clear that the market for it is dwindling. For as slavery is doomed all the world over, there will not much longer be a population to consume slave diet.

But why cannot the Argentine squatters feed free men as well as slaves? Why cannot they preserve their meat in some palatable form, as well as in the hard and juiceless shape of charqui? Mr. LATHAM says the stock is of the wrong quality. They have never been bred with an eye to that purpose, and the flesh will not stand the preserving processes. He describes the sheep as small, tender-fleshed animals, but the flocks and herds are very wild, and cannot yield meat, such as the British public is accustomed to from domesticated animals. It would take, he says, two or three pounds of Argentine meat in its usual condition to equal the nutritive value of one pound of English-fed meat, and under such circumstances the cost of curing and shipping would not be met by the receipts.

At the same time he says that the country is quite capable of supplying the English demand. The fault is not in the pastures, but in the stock. If the native herds are replaced by the best meat-producing breeds, or are improved by crossing, and if a system of domestication supersedes the wild roaming the stock of the country is indulged in, meat of the requisite succulence for the English market could be produced in indefinite quantity.

But to bring about this result will obviously require a good deal of time, and a large expenditure of capital and skill. Mr. LATHAM says that neither the capital nor the skill exist in the country, and that England must send across those requisites if it wishes to get the fruits of them. There is plenty of scope for scientific graziers who have capital at command, but in its present state the country cannot respond to the English demand for palatable meat.

From this account it would appear that the advantage which South America has in its proximity to market is neutralised by the inferiority of its stock. But how far would the same confession have to be made of Australian stock? Some of our well-fatted beasts that come to market might compare favourably with the domesticated cattle of England; but how about the bulk of the herds that are weekly disposed of in our sale yards? As long as beef and mutton are liable to an indefinite depreciation in price, it will probably not pay to prepare domesticated stock for the shambles. But it seems clear that it would pay if a market for exported meat were securely established—a market that would only be open for meat of really good quality—such as could find a ready sale when presented side by side with the ordinary butchers' meat of the English shambles.

If, therefore, the freezing process which is being developed by Mr. MORT, or any other equivalent process, comes into steady and profitable operation, it will have the effect not merely of providing a new export, and establishing all our pastoral industry on a firmer basis, but it will tend also to civilise that pastoral industry. There will be a direct and powerful inducement to improve all our meat-producing breeds. Enclosures and domestication will become the order of the day. Squatting will become transformed into grazing. Large unimproved runs will give place to smaller and better tended grazing farms. Population will be thickened and more settled, and stock-rearing will become a more skilled business than it is at present.

It is always in this way that one improvement helps on another, that science assists industry, and that industry forwards civilisation.

THE CITIZENS' BALL to H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—The civic authorities have issued invitations to all the officers of H. M. Navy at present in harbour to the ball to take place in the Pavilion in Hyde Park, in honour of the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

PROTESTANT SABBATH SCHOOLS' PRESENTATION BIBLE AND CASKET.—The Bible about to be presented by the Protestant Sabbath Schools of New South Wales to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is now on view (together with its beautiful casket) at the Bible Hall in New Pitt-street. The casket or box in which this valuable and significant present is to be kept has been beautifully made by Mr. Dean of this city, of myall wood. It rests upon four claws of the emu, and has carved edges and mouldings. In the centre of the top of the casket is a group of six figures of frosted silver—Our Saviour blessing the little children—an exquisitely finished piece of the goldsmith's art from the *atelier* (like all the rest of the ornamentation) of Messrs. Hardy, Brothers, of Hunter street. The base on which those figures rest is richly chased, representing grass, ferns, and wild flowers. In the front of the casket is a circular shield of silver, burnished, on the convex face of which is engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, by the Protestant Sabbath School children of New South Wales, January 1868." It must, however, be understood that the Sunday School teachers, as well as their scholars, took part—indeed a very prominent part—in the getting up of this presentation. The inscription plate, (the shining white metal of which contrasts pleasingly with the polished dark myall wood) is surrounded with an elaborate and tasteful arrangement (grouped wreathwise, and executed in frosted silver) of Australian ferns and flowers, evidently copied, with much care, from nature. In this miniature wreath are to be seen the native honeysuckle, the waratah, the fronds of the cabbage tree palm, the New South Wales "Christmas tree," showing its delicate pointed leaves and pendent star-like blossoms—the native rose, the (so-called) native pear, and other specimens of the Flora of this portion of the continent of New Holland. At each corner of the casket is the highly suggestive, full-length figure of an aboriginal, of oxydized silver, each standing in an easy and expressive attitude, amid groups of Australian fern, &c. There are handles to the casket *laterally*, so skilfully designed and executed by the Messrs. Hardy as materially to enhance the general effect of the casket, and at the same time to be strong and of practical use. They also are composed of silver, frosted and burnished, enriched with the opposum and a large black snake in oxydised silver. On the corresponding place, at the back, are the arms of the colony in bold relief, in burnished silver. The entire work is finished in that style of art which the goldsmiths and jewellers of this city have already made peculiarly their own. The Bible itself is a splendidly octavo volume, bound in rich crimson velvet, with bevelled edges, the inside lined with white watered silk. The covers are mounted in gold, wrought after a elaborate design. The book is fastened by a solid gold clasp, bearing the coronet of the Royal Duke. The binding is by Mr. John Sands, of George-street. The gold mountings are by Mr. T. T. Jones, of George-street. This is the Bible to be presented by the Protestant Sunday schools. The Bible to be presented by the corresponding schools of the Anglican Church in this colony will be a quarto volume, and will, of course, materially differ as to the casket and other details.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquiry yesterday, at his office, respecting the death of a man named Malcolm M'Neilly, aged about 70 years. Johannah M'Neilly, 22, stated that deceased was her husband, and until recently was engaged as bailiff and collector of municipal rates at Grafton, at which place she was married to him; about eight weeks ago he went to Melbourne, and returned to Sydney a fortnight ago; the day after he returned, she met him in the street, when he complained to her of having fallen down and hurt his arm; little or no notice was taken of the matter for several days, when he appeared very ill, and complained of his arm being very painful; they were then living at a lodging-houses in Kent-street; she applied wet rags and bran poultices to his arm, but it continued to get worse, and deceased's health gave way fast; notwithstanding he belonged to a friendly lodge, and could have had medical advice gratis, she did not go for a doctor until a day or two before his death; she then called in Dr. Renwick, who pronounced deceased to be in a very bad state, and advised his immediate removal to the Infirmary; deceased was taken to the Infirmary on Saturday afternoon; her husband was in the habit of drinking to excess. Dr. J. W. G. Bedford, house surgeon at the Infirmary, stated that deceased, when admitted, was in a high state of fever and quite delirious; his right arm was greatly inflamed; death took place on the morning after his admission; the cause of death was exhaustion, consequent upon neglect to the injured limb; if deceased had had medical treatment in proper time, his life, in all probability, would have been spared. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, and censured deceased's widow for neglecting to call in medical assistance in proper time.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The inclemency of the weather last evening did not prevent a large number of holiday makers enjoying the varied programme which Mr. Coppin presented to his patrons. The pieces played, were "Forty or Fifty," in which that sterling actor, Mr. Rogers, had previously appeared to so much advantage, and which lost nothing by repetition. "Milky White," with Mr. Coppin as Daniel White—one of his best impersonations—followed, and elicited frequent marks of approval from the audience. "The Sleeping Beauty," with its excellent scenery and well sustained characters, concluded the performances. Mr. Samwells, who played clown in the pantomime with great eclat, receives a complimentary benefit to-night, and offers an excellent bill, including an acrobatic and gymnastic divertissement by Messrs. Ross, Carlo, the Ridgway brothers, and other well-known performers.

SACRILEGE.—Shortly before last Christmas (says the *Yass Courier*) the Catholic church at Gunning was broken into, and two glass candlesticks, together with some artificial flowers with which the altar was dressed, were stolen therefrom. The thief remained undiscovered until Thursday last, when senior constable O'Brien, whose station is Gunning, together with constable Smith, of Yass, arrested in this town Hannah Sibras, a young woman about eighteen years of age, daughter of Joseph Sibras, well known in the district, on the charge of the sacrilege. The prisoner had only on the previous day entered the service of Dr. Campbell. Some of the artificial flowers that had been abstracted were at the time adorning her hat, and the two candlesticks were found at the residence of Mrs. Smith, who retails milk, and with whom Hanna Sibras had been stopping previous to her entering Dr. Campbell's service. The prisoner accounted at first for the possession of the candlestick, by stating that some months ago she bought them from a hawker who was passing Toohey's, at the Gap, but afterwards varied her statement by asserting that she got them from one at Larkins's, at North Yass. These statements are flatly contradicted. Although the intrinsic value of what was stolen is trifling, the offence is aggravated by the fact that a place of public worship was broken into, and that the property formed some part of the religious ceremonial.

COMMEMORATION OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT AT GOULBURN.—In honour of the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to this colony, Wednesday was observed by nearly all the townspeople as a holiday. The stores and public offices were closed. At the court-house the Union Jack was hoisted, and similar flags with several other national colours were floating from buildings in different parts of the town. It rained almost the whole day, which put a stop to out-door enjoyment. In the evening several houses were illuminated, and at Mr. Cottrell's premises facing Cooma and Rossi streets the likeness of his Royal Highness and the Crown and Scotch feathers were very tastefully set forth.—*Southern Argus.*

ACCIDENT WITH FIREARMS.—On Wednesday last, a trooper in the Braidwood police force, named Player, met with an accident from the discharge of his pistol while riding to Major's Creek, *en route* to Kiandra, to which station he had been removed. While crossing a boggy part of the road, a little beyond Mr. Dransfield's mill, his horse, which was a restive and unquiet animal, commenced rearing and plunging, when the belt to which Player's pistol was secured slipped round, and the weapon went off, shooting him in the thigh. For the moment he was not aware that he was shot, but hearing the muffled sound of the pistol he got off his horse to see what was the matter, when he saw the blood on his leg. He immediately remounted his horse as fast as possible, and rode back with the greatest haste to Miller's public-house, a distance of about a mile. When he reached there he had lost a great deal of blood and was very weak. Information was at once brought into town of the occurrence, and Dr. Morton proceeded out to Jembaicumbene and extracted the ball. The unfortunate young man has since suffered a great deal of pain, the bullet having splintered the bone; but we were informed yesterday morning that he was getting on favourably.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

ARALUEN.

MONDAY.

A THUNDERSTORM of unusual violence occurred on Sunday night. The lightning entered several dwellings. A man named David Scott was riding through it, and was struck—both man and horse were killed. Livid flames seemed to touch the ground. It is raining hard.

BRISBANE.

MONDAY.

The first escort from the Gympie Creek Diggings to Maryborough brought down 6000 ounces.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY.

The ship City of Melbourne took fire yesterday, and was scuttled. She had 3000 bales of wool on board.

The ship Schaldis has been towed off, with slight damage.

Flour is in good demand, at £15 to £15 10s; maize is dull, sales are under 3s 9d; there is a demand for candles at 13d.

ARRIVED.—Southern Cross, barque, and Thyatira from London; Mariposa, from Liverpool; Mistletoe, from Batavia; Union, from Hongkong; Adeline, Nancy Bryssen, from Mauritius.

The Ashburton, for Sydney, is off the Otway.

CRICKET.

YESTERDAY, the 27th instant, a return cricket match was played on the Military Cricket Ground, between the 1st Warwicks and 1st Military and Civil. In consequence of the heavy rain the match could not be played out, and therefore resulted in a draw.

MILITARY AND CIVIL CLUB.

P. Anderson, c Nathan b Newcombe	0
W. F. Sinclair, b Oatley	0
F. Adams, c Meares b Oatley	26
D. Dickson, b J. Kellick	19
H. Airey, c substitute Anderson b Iceton	53
T. Armitage, lbw b Oatley	4
C. Readett, b Oatley	4
Gowland, b Oatley	4
Bedford, c substitute Anderson b Oatley	11
J. Flood, not out	7
E. Sinclair, c C. Kellick b J. Kellick	5
Byes 10, leg byes 4, wides 12, no ball 4	30
Total	163

WARWICK CLUB.

A. Park, c W. Sinclair b Readett	2
J. Oatley, c F. Adams b E. Sinclair	5
W. Meares, lbw b C. Readett	3
R. Nathan, c Armitage b C. Readett	0
W. Clarke, not out	2
J. Kellick, not out	4
Wides 6, no ball 2	8
Total for four wickets	24

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WARWICKS.	Balls.	Runs.	Wides.	No balls.	Wickets.
A. Newcombe	24	17	2	0	1
J. Oatley	150	61	0	0	6
C. Kellick	12	9	1	0	0
J. Kellick	98	37	5	4	2
Iceton	18	0	4	0	1
M. AND C. C. CLUB.					
C. Readett	42	4	3	1	3
E. Sinclair	42	12	3	1	1

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

B. THOMSON.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep; at the residence of Mr. J. Eales, at Waverley, at half-past 2 o'clock, Thoroughbred Horses.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At the Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Bottled Ale and Porter, Cider, &c.

R. P. STUBBS and CO.—At Roddam's Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Richmond River Cedar.

CHANDLER AND CO.—On the premises, Oxford-street, Kingston, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Glass, and Electro-plated Ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At Campbell's Bond, at 11 o'clock, Cocoanut Oil and Tortoiseshell.

M. MOLONEY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots, Shoes, Elastic-side Uppers, &c.

W. C. RUSH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Manchester Goods, Felt Hats, Hat Ornaments, Soaps, &c.

GORMAN AND MILLER.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, House and Land at Shepherd's Paddock; Land at Burwood, near the Railway Station; Four Farms, at Tarrigal Haven, Brisbane Water.

BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses; at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

H. VAUGHAN.—At 386, Sussex-street, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, and Effects; at 392, Sussex-street, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Medicine Chest, and Sundries.

H. MOSES.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Straw.

N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Dog and Duck Yards, at 11 o'clock, Poultry, Farm and Dairy Produce.

W. G. HENFREY.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MARTYN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

BUTLER AND HOSKINS.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Straw; at their Mart, at 2 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Cheese Poultry, &c.

ABORIGINAL CRICKET MATCH.—The probability of the rain continuing to-day has induced the committee having the management of this match to consider the expediency of postponing it. In the event of such a postponement being decided upon, it is intended to give public notice at an early hour in the morning.

EMU CREEK GOLD-FIELD.—The Lucknow prospectors' lot of 500 tons has yielded 1992 oz., or within a few grains of an *average* yield of 4 oz. to the ton. The lot of 130 tons crushed at the Brandah Co.'s machine for No. 1 south, O'Brien's reef, yielded 292 oz., which with a reef the thickness of which may be measured by yards instead of feet, ought to ease the minds of the shareholders of any anxiety for the future. Splendid as are these yields, they must pale before that of No. 4 north of the Homeward Bound reef. This claim is crushing two lots of 250 tons each at Wellington's machine at Lankey's dam and M'Connell's machine at the Company's reservoir. From the amalgam obtained at Wellington's, the yield so far is equal to 7 oz. to the ton, with every prospect of being maintained throughout the lot. M'Connell's machine has been idle, having new stampers fitted on, but the amalgam obtained before work was suspended gave a yield equally as h Bets are freely laid that the 500 tons from this claim will yield over 3000 oz.—an average unprecedentedly high Campbell's machine has been engaged on a lot of alluvial quartz, of which there are thousands of tons collected and stacked along the various alluvial workings, all of which will pay well for crushing. Several lots crushed have yielded from 6 dwts. to 4 dwts. to the ton, which considering the labour will leave a very remunerative profit. It is asserted that in many of the alluvial claims, more gold was left behind in the stones than was obtained out of the washdirt. Doubtless when crushing is reduced to one-half the present rate, the whole of the Main lead, Star Gully, and the One Mile will be reworked for the quartz stones in them—certainly a new feature in mining.—*Burrangong Argus.*

STORM AT ARALUEN.—The correspondent of the *Braidwood Dispatch* writes:—On Thursday last we were visited by a most terrific storm of wind and hail. It came on very suddenly, and the combination of clouds of dust, hail, and wind had a singular effect. The horses at work in the claims were so terrified, stupified, and blinded, that they became unmanageable; many bolted, and it is a miracle that there were not some serious accidents, galloping as they did over tips and along steep banks. One lad, a son of Mrs. Gill, in endeavouring to restrain the fury of his horse, was knocked down and run over, and received several contusions. In the progress of the storm through the valley, many huts were unroofed and some blown down. A portion of the house at Redbank known as Dunn's, and occupied by Mr. Dawson as a furniture warehouse, was completely destroyed, portions being scattered into the middle of the street, and parts of the roof falling in upon the stock of furniture, doing a deal of damage. The violence of the hail, which was very large, has completely destroyed the grapes in the vineyards, also those at Bruce's, Back Creek, which will prove a sad loss to the proprietors. Fortunately for the Valley, it cleared up about the middle of the night, for had the rain continued much longer we should have suffered from a flood. As it was the main creek rose about four feet. The Perseverance claim stood it well, but the water backing up filled Hickey and Co.'s claim. Nearly all the claims at Crown Flat that are situated in the centre of the creek have been filled. Blatchford and Co.'s claim at Sweeney's Flat has also suffered; a good face had been got on it and they were ready to commence working, but the water has come in upon them and flooded them in. The race has, however, escaped injury. The creek has gone down again this morning, and there is every appearance of its being a fine day. The continual wet weather has prevented much being done in mining, and there has been a deal of broken time, which is felt by everyone in the valley, and makes business very dull and money very scarce. The rain, so welcome to the country at large, and which will do so much good, is anything but welcome here in the valley.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF CHINA.—A country where the roses have no fragrance, and the women no petticoats; where the labourer has no Sabbath, and the magistrate no sense of honour; where the roads bear no vehicles, and the ships no keels; where old men fly kites; where the needle points to the south, and the sign of being puzzled is to scratch the antipodes on the heel; where the place of honour is on the left hand, and the seat of intellect is in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture, and to wear white garments is to put yourself in mourning; which has a literature without an alphabet, and a language without a grammar.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.

THE arrangements for the Regatta in celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the foundation of the colony were on the most extensive scale, and with fair weather the spectacle would undoubtedly have been the finest ever presented on the waters of Port Jackson; but a regatta, above all things, requires fine weather to ensure its success, and yesterday there was an almost continuous downpour of rain from 11 o'clock to 3 in the afternoon. The result of course was, that the effect of the whole affair was marred. The committee—consisting of Messrs. S. C. Burt, W. B. Dalley, H. C. Dangar, R. Driver, J. A. Elmslie, W. O. Gilchrist, F. W. Hill, J. J. Josephson, J. P. Lamb, C. Parbury, S. Spain, and G. Thornton—had, by the kindness of Captain Christie of the Sobraon, Captain Williams of the Parramatta, and Mr. E. Vickery, part owner of both ships, secured the noble ship Sobraon as a flagship, in order to afford ample accommodation for the large number of people who were expected to patronise the regatta, and testify to the Prince in person their devotion to the Throne. The anticipations of the committee in regard to the number of the people who would visit the flagship were well founded, for boats began to take passengers off to the ship at an early hour in the forenoon, and by 1 o'clock her commodious decks were thronged. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, attired in his naval uniform, arrived at about noon, and was received with enthusiastic cheering, the splendid band of H.M. 50th Regiment playing the National Anthem. The Prince was accompanied by his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, his Excellency Sir George Bowen, Commodore Lambert, Lord Newry, and the Hon. Eliot Yorke. The Prince remained on board about two hours, and appeared to enjoy himself greatly, despite the drenching rain.

With regard to the racing, much of it was exceedingly good, although the rain and gusty wind from the southward interfered with its perfect success. The most interesting and novel contest in the programme was the handicap yacht race, which resulted in a victory for the Nereid, which received nineteen minutes from that marvel of the boat-builder's skill—the Xarifa. The finish of this race was very exciting, and scores of watches in the hands of as many gentlemen indicated the anxiety of the spectators to know the time between the Xarifa, which of course passed the ship first, and the Nereid and Vivid which were second and third. The results were that Nereid was declared the winner of the first prize; Vivid, receiving ten minutes from Xarifa, second; and Xarifa third. The steamer Williams was engaged by the Royal Yacht Squadron to follow the yacht race, and a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen "braved the pelting of the pitiless storm," and assembled on board. Two of the races, the twelfth and thirteenth, were postponed till Saturday next. Unfortunately, there was a foul in the second race, by which the boat of one of the competitors—Mr. Richardson—was disabled. In the ninth race another unfortunate circumstance occurred. The Brothers Hickey, who were the favourites, had a good lead, when the yacht Vivid shot across the bows of their boat, which allowed the boat of Dunnett and Punch to get to the front. The Hickeys, after getting clear again, drew to the fore, but retired to second place again long before the end of the race, and Dunnett and Punch, to the surprise of everybody, came home the winners. The practice of altering the names of the boats at every regatta, without anything in the programme to indicate the alteration, ought not to be tolerated. On this occasion, a considerable number of boats were entered under names which left people to believe that they represented new boats, whereas most of them had made reputations for speed in previous regattas.

We have only to add that Mr. George Thornton as umpire, and Mr. Driver as starter, gave every satisfaction; while the arrangements of the committee were carried out as well as could be expected considering the circumstances.

Luncheon was prepared in the 'tween decks by Messrs. Underhill and Broughton, the stewards of the ships Sobraon and Parramatta. Everything was of the most *recherché* description, and the tables were plentifully loaded with all the delicacies of the season. Fruits, game, pastry, confectionary, and all the other aids to creature comfort, inclusive of choice wines and seductive liquors, were to be had in profusion. Nothing was wanting. The decorations of the table and the spacious saloon were beautiful, and were all carried out by Mr. Letheby, of Bridge-street, in this city. Bouquets of artificial flowers, manufactured out of coloured papers and scented with appropriate perfumes, were distributed about the table, and the panellings of the saloon were adorned with festoons of the same articles. The ladies' retiring room was most beautifully decorated, and presented the appearance of a luxurious boudoir. Shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Prince and suite, with Lord Belmore, Sir George and Lady Bowen, and suites, the Hon. H. Parkes, and the Hon. J. B. Wilson, sat down to luncheon with the Regatta Committee, and several ladies and gentlemen. Mr. H. C. Dangar, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, occupied the chair, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh being seated upon his left, and Earl Belmore upon his right. Sir George Bowen sat next to the Prince, with Lord Newry on his left hand side, and other members of H. R. H.'s suite. Mr. G. Thornton, M.L.A., occupied the vice-chair. After full justice had been done to the good things provided,

The CHAIRMAN proposed the first toast. He said he had the honour, and he hoped he might say without flattering himself, the distinguished honour—of proposing the "Health of the Queen," in the presence of the Queen's son. (Cheers.) Not that that circumstance would render the toast one bit more acceptable to Australians than it always was—(cheers)—for the Queen's name was revered throughout her wide dominions, and wherever the English language was spoken. (Cheers.) Her Majesty had testified her interest in these colonies by sending her son to visit them—(cheers)—and we were prouder than ever to acknowledge her as our Sovereign. (Cheers.) He proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen. (Cheers).

The toast was enthusiastically given with three cheers. Band—"National Anthem."

The CHAIRMAN said he had now the honour and privilege to propose "The Health of the Members of the Royal Family," and he was sure he need not express the great honour he felt in being permitted to associate with that toast the name of our distinguished and thrice welcome guest—his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh (cheers)—whose presence on this occasion would render this a memorable anniversary for many years to come. (Cheers.) The members of the Royal family all held exalted positions in the esteem of the Queen's subjects in all parts of the world, and nothing he could say would raise them any higher in that respect. But, if he might be permitted, he would select two members of the Royal family who had given us special reasons for distinguishing them. He alluded to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. (Cheers.) The Prince of Wales, in becoming the patron of our Yacht Club, had conferred a distinction upon us of which we had reason to be proud; and the Duke of Edinburgh, in consenting to "rough it" for a time amongst us, had testified in the best way the interest he took in us, and his concern for our welfare. (Cheers.) He begged to propose the toast.

The toast was drunk with cheers and great enthusiasm. Band—"National Anthem."

His Royal Highness PRINCE ALFRED responded in the following terms: "On the part of the members of the Royal Family, as well as for myself, I return you my warmest thanks for the manner in which you have received the toast just proposed in such flattering words. (Cheers.) I am sure that it will afford the Royal Family much pleasure to be informed of these warm manifestations of your loyalty. (Cheers.) In a circle like this I may mention as an evidence of the interest taken by my brother the Prince of Wales, and myself, in yachting, that we are both owners of yachts. (Cheers.) I am sure the Prince of Wales will take great pleasure in hearing of the prosperity of the yacht clubs of Sydney. (Cheers.) Wishing every success to the Yacht Club, I again thank you for the compliment you have paid me." (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The Health of his Excellency the Governor." (Cheers.) On an occasion like this, he thought that, in proposing the health of anybody—save of members of the Royal Family—he was bound to be guided by their proclivities more than by anything else. Whether that were so or not, it was somewhat singular—and he had made it his business to inquire into the matter—that his Excellency took a great interest in yachting. (Cheers.) For that reason alone, his Excellency's

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name would, no doubt, be received with acclamation. (Cheers.) He was induced to express to his Excellency a hope that he would soon start a Viceregal yacht. (Cheers.) He thought that a Viceregal yacht was about as necessary an appendage as a Vice-regal carriage. He hoped that his Excellency would seize the idea, and that when he sent down a message to Parliament, requesting the appropriation of £5000 to that purpose, there would be but one opinion among members, and that was—that they should accede. (Cheers.) His Excellency brought to the administration of the affairs of this colony an experience gained in the highest offices of the mother country; and he had the wisdom and experience gained in the House of Peers. (Cheers.) He thought there were no colonists who did not feel that her Majesty, in appointing one of his Excellency's rank to represent her here, had conferred great honour on the colony. (Cheers.) A well-known poet had said that "rank was but the guinea stamp," but he thought we should find that his Excellency was the gold as well, and had all the qualities that could adorn his rank. (Cheers.) He gave them "His Excellency the Governor."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Band—"Fine Old English Gentleman."

His Excellency the Earl of BELMORE responded and was understood to say:—"I have much pleasure on this—the first occasion of my addressing a public gathering in this colony—in conveying to all present my warm acknowledgments for the kind and cordial welcome I have received. (Cheers.) I thank you now for this renewed expression of kindly feeling, which I accept as a pledge of your generous support in the performance of the important duties which have been entrusted to me by my most gracious Sovereign. (Cheers.) Your excellent chairman has paid me a compliment which I do not deserve, for, having been an inland resident, I have contributed little in the past to the cause of yachting, whatever I may do to make amends in the future. (Cheers.) In thanking you again for your warm reception I would express a hope that my efforts in the high office I hold may be so directed as to conduce to the welfare of the colony and justify the good opinion you have been pleased to form of me. (Cheers.) I hope, when the period of my service draws to a close, you will be able, from a fair review of my public conduct, to give me still your generous approval. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The Health of the Countess of Belmore and the Ladies of the Colony." (Cheers.) He had hoped that a more eloquent tongue than his would have proposed this toast, but he presumed that the backwardness of gentlemen in doing so arose not from disinclination, but from the expectation that they would be called upon to respond. (Cheers.) The subject of his toast had occupied the thoughts of poets, orators, and courtiers in all ages. Men of distinguished intellect had lavished all their skill upon it, and yet had failed to do it justice. (Cheers.) He considered that the inclemency of the weather had rendered us doubly unfortunate in depriving us of the presence of the Countess of Belmore and many other fair ladies. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with three times three. Band—"Here's a health to all good lasses."

Lord NEWRY responded, and in doing so said that a great mistake had been made in calling upon him to return thanks for the ladies, as he was quite inefficient to do so. This was, of course, the toast of the day—the health of the ladies. The poor things would now be robbed of a part of their annual treat. They would not see that portly form which was wont to rise in their behalf. They would miss that tongue usually so eloquent in their praise on occasions like the present. Compared with these, his own efforts on their behalf would be very weak. However, on behalf of the ladies of Sydney, he returned thanks for the manner in which their health had been proposed. No doubt they would, through him, like to take this opportunity of saying to his Royal Highness a few words, which had as yet only been expressed by waving of handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations made use of to welcome his Royal Highness to this beautiful harbour. (Cheers.) On behalf of the ladies he thanked them heartily.

Mr. DALLEY, in response to numerous calls, then said:—The dreadful responsibility of appearing in response to this toast is always an excuse for blushes—a justification of diffidence, and an apology for failure. As everybody admits that mere human language (no matter how choice and appropriate) falls far short of the grandeur and beauty of the theme, I have always thought that no one should dare to speak on this subject but one from whose lips, like the Fairy Princess, diamonds and rubies fell in showers. But, as it is somewhat difficult now-a-days to find gentlemen who speak sapphires and whisper emeralds, the melancholy being who finds himself thrust into the position that I now unhappily occupy should simply look his gratitude, and having allowed you the proper period of time for laughter at his speechless confusion, to sit down. (Cheers and laughter.)

The VICE-CHAIRMAN then proposed "The Health of the visitors." (Cheers.) Our festive board had been graced with the presence of royalty, by the presence of our Governor, and the Governor of New Zealand, and the son of our beloved Queen. (Cheers.) This was an honour which we had never before experienced, and it was one which we really appreciated. This was our national day—the day of all others that Australians celebrated. (Cheers.) The committee had done their best to make the occasion agreeable, and if they had failed in doing so, the elements must, to some extent, be blamed. He asked those present to join in drinking the health of our visitors. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with cheers. Band—"Slap Bang."

Sir GEORGE BOWEN responded on behalf of the visitors. He would not detain them with a long speech. A certain bishop had once warned him that after-dinner speeches were of little value, and that "After dinner, in the words of the apostle, men saw through a glass darkly." He thanked them for the kind manner in which they had drunk the healths of the visitors, and must express his thanks for the extreme courtesy and kindness which he had always received in New South Wales. (Cheers.)

Mr. PARKES, who was received with cheers, rose and said: Mr. Chairman, your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The toast I have been requested to propose is—as far as any toast can be so to a company of colonists—a national one, smacking of the sunshine and the soil of the land we live in—it is "The day we have met to celebrate." (Cheers.) It is well that the marvellous fact should be impressed on the mind of His Royal Highness that where he has been welcomed by populous and prosperous communities there was not eighty years ago a single European inhabitant. When Captain Phillip landed at Botany Bay, eighty years ago yesterday, this magnificent harbour was unknown—this great city had yet to be founded. The Australian colonies are proud of their progress. (Applause.) No young aspirant counts the years that bring him to his inheritance with more ardent solicitude than we number the years that will yet give to us an importance worthy of the parent State. (Hear, hear.) Already we, the united Australias, feel a just pride in reminding his Royal Highness that we are among the best customers of commercial England—that we are of more value than the great colony of Canada, and of more value than the United States of America in sustaining the commerce of the mother country. (Loud cheers.) Already we have carried out reforms which England is copying. (Hear, hear.) We rejoice that his Royal Highness is present to witness the celebration of our birthday as a people, as well as to witness our loyalty to the great and noble institutions of the Empire, which embody liberty and order more perfectly than any other in the world—(loud cheers)—and which in their integrity and their glory are so well represented by the illustrious lady—his Royal mother. (Renewed cheering. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink "The day we celebrate.)"

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Band—"The Cornstalk Polka."

Mr. DRIVER, who rose to return thanks, was exceedingly sorry that, from the distance at which he was placed from the hon. gentleman who proposed this toast, he was unable to hear the hon. gentleman's speech; but he supposed he must follow the advice of the London showman—and what he did not hear, suppose. (A laugh.) He would, however, give the hon. gentleman credit for making an eloquent speech, as he usually did. The business of an occasion like the present should be principally confined to the deck and the waters, and long speeches were entirely out of place. He should not follow in the footsteps of some who had preceded him, but briefly thank them for the manner in which they had received the toast. (Cheers.)

Mr. DALLEY then proposed "The Health of Captain Elmslie of the Sobraon, and Captain Williams of the Parramatta, and the officers of the former vessel."

The toast was heartily responded to, and Captain WILLIAMS returned thanks, after which the proceedings closed.

About a quarter of an hour afterwards, the Prince, accompanied by Commodore Lambert and Lord Newry, took his departure from the flagship.

The detailed description of the day's races is appended:—

Shortly after 10 o'clock the gun fired to start the

First Race.—For all youths under sixteen years of age, pulling a pair of sculls in dingies not exceeding twelve feet on the keel. Course—From flagship round Fort Denison and back to flagship. First prize, £5; second, £2.

Fireworks—F. Punch ...	1
Tim Whiffler—H. Ireland ...	2
I'll Try—J. Hayes	
Lily of the Valley—W. Miller	
May Queen—B. Stenhouse.	

A good start was effected, Punch getting a slight advantage, which he improved upon, and won easily. Ireland second.

Second Race.—For all gentlemen amateurs, pulling a pair of sculls in outriggers. Course—From Dawes Point round Fort Denison and ship Vernon, and back to the flagship. Prize value, £10 10s.

Adelphi—H. B. Fitzhardinge ...	1
Elaine—A. Richardson.	

The boats were started on equal terms, but before many strokes were given a foul occurred, and for some seconds the contestants appeared to be locked together. On getting clear, however, Fitzhardinge took the lead, and started for Fort Denison, pulling very clean and rapidly. Richardson, who kept too close in, passed him however, but got amongst the men-of-war, and ran into some punts that were moored astern of the Galatea. This mishap gave Fitzhardinge the lead, which he took and kept to the finish, coming in an easy winner. Richardson's boat was not to be seen at the close of the race.

Third Race.—For all bona fide pulling dingies, without fins, not exceeding fifteen feet overall, under canvas. Course—From their own moorings in Lavender Bay round Goat Island, then round Garden Island, then round flagship and Fort Denison, and back to flagship. First prize, £10; second, £3.

Flying Scud—E. Williams ...	1
Tim Whiffler—G. Holmes ...	2
Fleetwing—C. Phillips ...	3
Ariel—W. Houston	
Effort—Hay and Yeomans.	

Fleetwing took the lead from the moorings (having the best position), and at first rapidly increased her distance from the other boats, Flying Scud being second, Effort third, Tim Whiffler fourth, and Ariel fifth—the two last very close together. After rounding the island the relative positions were changed considerably, Flying Scud appearing in the van, with Ariel second, Tim Whiffler third, Fleetwing fourth, and Effort—a long way astern—fifth. In this order the boats passed the flagship and stood for the northern point of Garden Island, the Scud apparently making the most of her position. In returning, Flying Scud still held a good lead, but Tim Whiffler had got into second-best place, with Fleetwing third, Ariel fourth, and Effort, as before, bringing up the rear. They passed under the bows of the flagship in this order: Flying Scud having a lead of about thirty fathoms, Tim Whiffler and Fleetwing being nearly abreast of each other, and Ariel about seventy fathoms astern. Effort was nowhere. The same relative positions were maintained throughout; the Scud winning easily, with Tim Whiffler second, Fleetwing a good third, Ariel fourth, and Effort nowhere.

Fourth Race.—For all bona fide sailing skiffs not exceeding twenty-two feet overall, five feet beam, and twenty inches deep; skiffs under twenty-two feet long to receive one minute per foot. No skiff to rate under nineteen feet. Course—From their own moorings in Lavender Bay round Fort Denison, back round flagship, thence round Shark Island and back to the flagship. First prize, £12 12s.; second, £3 3s.

Susie, 22 feet, H. Woolnough ...	1
Prince Alfred, 22 feet, J. Bell ...	2
Emmeline, 22 feet, W. W. Buckland ...	3
Astarte, 22 feet, A. F. Venables.	

The boats left their moorings simultaneously, and went away with a good breeze, Prince Alfred taking the lead, and pushing Emmeline so far to leeward that she had to go about to avoid running ashore. Susie who was last at the start, soon fetched up into second place, Astarte going third, and Emmeline all astern. After passing the flagship, Susie got still closer to the leading boat, and Astarte fell back a little. Coming up the harbour after rounding Fort Denison, Prince Alfred still held the best place, Susie being well up, and Emmeline, who had managed to give Astarte the go-by, in third place. In rounding the flagship the leading boats kept too close in and lost the wind, but drifted past and got away once more on equal terms. Prince Alfred increased the lead and seemed likely to take the prize, but in rounding Shark Island drifted ashore and allowed Susie to take first place. The Susie won by about three fathoms. Prince Alfred second, Emmeline a bad third, and Astarte lost to sight.

Fifth Race.—For all youths under eighteen years of age, pulling a pair of oars in light skiffs. Course—Same as No. 2. First prize, £8 8s.; second, £2 2s.

Barb—C. Bullivant, E. Trickett ...	1
Young Prince—E. Murray, J. Connor ...	2
Victoria—E. Slater, W. Lloyd ...	

An excellent start was effected, the boats getting away in line, Victoria just showing in front, with Barb second, and the Young Prince third. The Barb was, however, soon placed in the premier position, and won easily; Young Prince second, and Victoria all astern.

Sixth Race.—Champion Race for all comers, pulling a pair of sculls in outriggers. Course—From flagship round Goat Island, then round Fort Denison, and back to the flagship. First prize, £20; second £5.

Fancy—W. Hickey ...	1
Get Away—R. Hickey ...	2
Star of Australia—R. Green.	

A very even start was effected, but in three or four strokes Green placed the bow of his boat slightly in front. His advantage, however, was of short duration, as R. Hickey gradually came up with him, and, before they were fairly off Dawes's Point, he was in front. In this order—R. Hickey leading, Green second, and W. Hickey third—they were lost to view, and when they reappeared, after rounding the island, the Champion had a good lead, with his brother second, and the ex-Champion nowhere. Before the leading boats were opposite the flagship Green gave up and pulled ashore. From this point all interest in the race ceased. The Champion kept his lead with the greatest ease to the finish, R. Hickey putting on a little spurt just before they finally reached the flagship.

Seventh Race.—All Comers who have never won a champion race, pulling a pair of sculls in outriggers, Course—Same as No. 6. First prize, £12 12s.; second, £5.

Get Away (R. Hickey) ...	1
Galatea (J. Dunnett) ...	2

This race is very easily described. Hickey led from the start, kept his lead to the finish, and won with the greatest ease.

Eighth Race.—All Yachts, Handicap Race. Course—From their own moorings in Lavender Bay, round a boat moored off Manly Beach, back round flagship, then round boat moored off Manly Beach, and back to the flagship. First prize, £100; second, £30; third, £15. Entrance, £2 2s.

Time allowed.
1. Xarifa, 0—C. Parbury
2. Vivid, 10 minutes—S. C. Burt
3. Gitana, 32 ditto—Walters
4. Ella, 21 ditto—J. Richardson
5. Nereid, 19 ditto—Fairfax and Lassetter
6. Mischief, 28 ditto—F. J. Jackson
7. Iris, 30 ditto—Major Roberts
8. Haidee, 17 ditto—T. W. Wilshire
9. Vivienne, 23 ditto—W. O. Gilchrist
10. Pert, 20 ditto—I. J. Josephson.

This event was decidedly the most attractive on the programme, more especially as the principle of studying the relative speed of the boats had been taken into consideration, and for the purpose of testing their qualities, a species of handicap was introduced, as novel in idea as successful in result. The race from first to last was most interesting, from the cause above mentioned; the excitement being kept up to the finish. So close a contest would, under ordinary circumstances, have been particularly interesting, but the time allowance kept every one in a perfect state of excitement, and the result has proved that the gentlemen appointed by the committee to allot the specified times were well up to their work and must have closely watched the various yachts in their racing form. The Handicap Yacht Race was a great success. The more detailed particulars of which we now give:—The wind at starting was from the southward, veering from S.S.W. to S.E., blowing moderate, with rain; the tide three-quarter ebb. At 1.25 p.m., the starting gun fired and all slipped their moorings, Haidee was first canted, followed by Nereid, Xarifa third, well to windward, in her prescribed position, the rest following in as it were a cloud, so closely were they together, all carrying square-headed topsails. The start took place off Dawes' Battery, and allowing the yachts to, as it were, shake themselves into something like position, we will give them a mile; when Nereid led, with Haidee second, Ella third, Iris fourth, Pert fifth, Xarifa sixth, Vivid seventh, Mischief eighth, Vivienne ninth, and Gitana tenth. In this order they proceeded down the harbour for the turning point off Manly Beach; but before they reached Bradley's Head the order of procedure was changed, for Ella, Haidee, and Xarifa had overhauled Nereid leaving her in the fourth position. The Pert and Mischief were now side by side, the latter named craft, although an old boat, displaying considerable improvement in her performance. After rounding, square canvas was the order of the day, each yacht taking the earliest opportunity of getting it well set, to take advantage of the run of four miles to Manly. Middle Head was passed as follows:—

	h.	m.	s.
Haidee	2	11	8
Ella	2	11	30
Xarifa	2	11	45
Nereid	2	12	8
Mischief	2	12	40
Pert	2	13	15
Vivid	2	13	16
Vivienne	2	14	45
Iris	2	15	0
Gitana	2	15	0

The wind had by this time increased in force considerably and was blowing pretty stiff, which allowed the power of the larger class of yachts to come into play, and the Xarifa and Vivid soon changed their relative positions, but it would be tedious to describe the position of the yachts on passing the several points in a run of only seven miles; we will therefore reach Manly Beach forthwith, and state that the flag-boat was rounded as follows, flying kites, &c., having of course been handed:—

	h.	m.	s.
Haidee	2	23	9
Xarifa	2	23	16
Ella	2	23	58
Nereid	2	24	47
Vivid	2	25	15
Mischief	2	26	5
Pert	2	26	17
Vivienne	2	27	4
Gitana	2	28	10

The Iris did not round for some time, owing to her squaresail overpowering the crew, and she had to haul her wind to effect the necessary reduction of canvas. The wind was now blowing from S.E. steady, but with heavy squalls. Xarifa when between the Heads handed her square gaff topsail, a movement that was promptly followed by the other yachts, but they evidently were making bad weather, although under reduced canvas. At this point Ella and Nereid were making a splendid race, and were evidently gaining on the leading boats. While crossing the Heads a heavy rain squall came on from the S.E., the wind shifting again suddenly to SS.E.; but still the gallant crafts held on their way, making the best of their course coming up the harbour, and the boats passed round the flagship in the following order:—

	h.	m.	s.
Xarifa	3	24	0
Haidee	3	30	0
Vivid	3	30	45
Nereid	3	31	15
Ella	3	32	19
Pert	3	36	30
Gitana	3	40	0
Vivienne	3	44	0
Mischief	3	45	0

The same tactics were used in the second round to Manly Beach, but the wind had been increasing, and was by this time blowing pretty stiff, no alteration in the position of the yachts occurring; but off Middle Head Vivid carried away her throat halyards, which virtually lost her any chance in the race, although considerable smartness was displayed in getting them rove again, and getting the mainsail set, rounding the boat at Manly at 4h. 8m. 25s., with Haidee and Nereid close aboard. Xarifa tacked off Middle Head at 4h. 20m. 45s., the Vivid then being in Spring Cove, where she went about at 4h. 21m. 30s.; the remainder of the squadron, a long way astern. The wind was still from S.E., blowing a fresh breeze, but all the yachts carrying a press of canvas; Xarifa skirted the lee shore, and just dragged herself clear of Bradley's Head, when she set her topsail, and bowled along in splendid style, doubtless for the purpose of making her time allowance; but nothing daunted, the other yachts determined to contest for the prize yard by yard, and the result of the match has demonstrated beyond a doubt the equity of the handicap. After passing Bradley's Head the second time, seven of the yachts set their square canvas, but virtually the race had been won. The boats leading came in as follows:—

Xarifa ...	1
Vivid ...	2
Nereid ...	3
Haidee ...	4
Ella ...	5
Pert ...	6

The remaining four were too far astern to be considered in the race. The winners therefore stand thus:—

Nereid ...	1
Ella ...	2
Haidee ...	3

The above, however, must not be taken as the umpire's decision, which will be officially given to-day, but we may state that he is perfectly satisfied as to the Nereid having taken the first prize. Altogether the Handicap Yacht Race has proved a great success, and has created more excitement among our yachting community than any previous event.

We may add that all the yachts were admirably sailed throughout the race, which has proved decidedly the most interesting event that has ever taken place on these waters. The A. S. N. Co.'s s. Williams, commanded by Captain Wall, was engaged by the members of the R. S. Y. S. to accompany this particular match, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing a magnificent contest, and at the same time enjoying a harbour excursion; the pleasure being enhanced by the courtesy of her commander, and the admirable arrangements on board for the accommodation of the visitors.

Ninth Race.—All comers pulling a pair of oars in light skiffs. Course—Same as No. 6. First prize, £12 12s.; second, £3 3s.

Barb—J. Dunnett and T. Punch ...	1
Victoria—W. Hickey and R. Hickey ...	2
Pat the Rover—W. Lyons and E. O'Connell	
Sailor Prince—J. Donnelly and J. Connor.	

A very good start was obtained, Victoria going to the front on the fall of the flag, and shewing the way for a few strokes. After getting up to Goat Island Barb began to shew in front, and was closely followed by Victoria, who, just after passing Dawes' Point was stopped by the Vivid crossing the course, and who lost a good deal of ground in consequence. Lyons and O'Connell were second, and seemed to be doing very well, but after passing the flagship they gave up. After rounding Fort Denison the Hickeys ceased pulling, and allowed Dunnett and Punch to get to the front. The latter won easily.

Tenth Race.—All bona fide skiffs, with centre-boards to fit in box, not exceeding twenty-two feet overall, five feet beam, and twenty inches deep, under canvas. Skiffs under twenty-two feet long to receive a minute a foot. No skiff to rate under nineteen feet. Course—Same as No. 4. First prize, £12 12s.; second, £3 3s.

Emma, 20 feet—W. Reading ...	1
Duke of Edinburgh, 22 feet—J. Bell ...	2
Ænone, 20 feet—J. Skinner ...	3
Eleanor, 19 feet—J. F. Bowden.	

A very good start was effected, and in going down the harbour the four boats kept pretty well together. At length the Emma drew away, rounded the island and came back round the flagship first, the Duke a very good second, and Ænone an indifferent third. Shortly after rounding the ship the Emma resigned the premier position to the Duke, who kept the lead to the finish, but the Emma was only thirty seconds behind, and the Duke having to give her two minutes, in consequence of the difference in length, she won the first prize by a minute and a half. Ænone was third.

Eleventh Race.—All open boats, not exceeding twenty-two feet overall under canvas. Course—From their own moorings in Lavender Bay, round Fort Denison, then round flagship, then round Light Vessel and Sow and Pigs, and back to the flagship. First prize, a silver cup, value £20; second, £7 7s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Bronzewing, H. Woolnough ...	1
Ino, W. E. Langley ...	2
Ixion, T. M. Brown.	

There were four entries, but only three came to the moorings. The start was excellent, all the boats falling off to the wind at the same moment, Ino getting the lead, with Bronzewing second, and Ixion all astern. After passing the flagship Ino fell into second place, Bronzewing going ahead and carrying her sail splendidly, Ixion a few lengths astern; in this order they rounded Fort Denison and back to the flagship, where Ixion took second place, but was soon overhauled and passed by Ino. When off Clark Island a squall came down, half filled Ixion, who bore up and reefed, snapped Ino's shroud plates and jib sheets, and set Bronzewing's crew to work with the bailers. Ixion kept luffing up, having too much sail, but the other two held on, and soon left her behind. In running down to the lightship Bronzewing increased her lead, but was slightly gained on by Ino in returning home. Bronzewing passed the flagship nearly two minutes before Ino; Ixion was a long way astern.

The twelfth and thirteenth races were not started, and it is understood that they will take place on Saturday next.

Fourteenth Race.—Barge race, pulling double-banked with coxswain, to be manned by men-of-war's men. Course—from flagship round H.M.S. Galatea, back round flagship, then round ship Vernon, and back to the flagship. First prize, £16; second prize, £5.

Cutter H.M.S. Galatea ...	1
Ditto H.M.S. Challenger ...	2
Ditto H.M.S. Charybdis	
Ditto H.M.S. Challenger.	

This was as interesting a race as any in the programme, from the fact that one of the boat's engaged belonged to the Prince's ship. Just before the start took place the steersman of the barge belonging to the Charybdis broke his tiller, and not being able to procure another, the boat's chance of winning the race was considerably lessened. The four boats started on even terms, and dashed away at once towards the Galatea, whose rigging was alive with sailors anxiously watching the exertions of their shipmates. The Galatea's barge was the first to show in front, and great was the cheering from the decks and rigging of the noble frigate as she (the Galatea's barge) led round the ship. The Challenger's barges were second and third, the barge of the Charybdis, having no tiller, being last of all. No further alteration took place in the positions of the boats to the end of the race, the Galatea's boat increasing her lead at every dip of her oars, and when she finally passed the flagship her crew were enthusiastically cheered. The crew of the Challenger's cutter also received their meed of applause as they passed the ship and secured the second prize.

The company on board the Sobraon began to leave for the shore shortly after the Prince left, and when the racing terminated, as it did at about 5 o'clock, there remained but one-half of the original number. These now left, and in an hour or so, the only people on board the Sobraon were her captain, officers, and crew.

HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.—The attractions down the harbour, notwithstanding others in a different direction, were quite as numerous as on previous Anniversary days, and there is little doubt that if the weather had permitted, the several marine retreats to which holiday keepers usually resort would have been well attended. Thousands of people intending to visit them, were, however, deterred from doing so by the inclement appearance of the skies and the steady downpour that commenced early in the morning. Many who were determined to be ready to start should the slightest gleam of sunshine give them encouragement to proceed on board, assembled at the Circular Quay and other points of embarkation, but no diminution of the rain or probable exhaustion of the supply gladdened their moist and anxious visages; and whilst some resolutely dared the worst and took their places under the awnings, others stood hesitating on the wharfs, obtaining shelter wherever it could be found, and the steamer bands, however Syren-like their music, did not entice them to the "yellow sands." The excursion to the Hawkesbury, for which the steamer Kiama was laid on, was abandoned early, only some half-dozen persons appearing on board at the time appointed for departure; and the charms of Athol Gardens, their picturesque surroundings, with the promised feats of our champion swordsman added, failed to draw more than a few score visitors by the Ysabel and Black Swan. Cremorne was more fortunate; the Transit and Peri plied thither from the Circular Quay, the Sir John Young from Woolloomooloo Bay, and they at first took away pretty full decks, but subsequently the falling-off was great, and Mr. Cooke's grand hippodramatic entertainment could not have been witnessed by any large number. Manly Beach, which in fine weather can always secure a full share of visitors, suffered from the same baleful influences, and its corso and esplanade were comparatively deserted.

THE HIPPODROME.—The equestrian and athletic entertainment which was to have been given yesterday, under the above name, at the Albert Cricket Ground, was postponed in consequence of the weather being anything but favourable to open air displays of this kind. A large number of persons, however, had assembled, and the amusements had already commenced when the first thunder shower passed over. It was then seen that it would be useless to think of continuing with the rain clouds coming fast up, and threatening a soaking wet day. Tickets were given to those who had paid for admission, and the entertainment was postponed for more favourable weather.

CIRCUS ENTERTAINMENTS.—The wet weather told very disadvantageously on the attendance at the Great Australian Circus in Elizabeth street (between Park and Market streets), and at the Great World Circus in Pitt-street (near Hunter-street). The rain came down without cessation for some time before the performances began, and it was unreasonable to expect anybody to leave home; but with the recurrence of fine weather the proprietors of these entertainments may hope for a successful season.

EXCURSION TO SANS SOUCI.—A considerable number of persons adventured on board the Fire King, which left the wharf at the foot of King-street yesterday morning for Sans Souci. The steamer left the city shortly after the time advertised, but soon after it got outside the Heads the vessel was overtaken by a thunderstorm. The rain continued with little intermission during the whole of the day; and the prevalence of squally weather made the trip—which, under more favourable circumstances, would have been most enjoyable—as dismal and uncomfortable as can well be imagined.

MIDDLE HARBOUR.—In spite of the rain, that portion of Middle Harbour so well known as Clontarf Gardens, was visited by numerous excursionists yesterday. The steamship Morpeth made two trips each way. After leaving the Circular Quay, she steamed round the flagship Sobraon and H.M.S. Galatea, thus affording to her passengers an opportunity of viewing two of the finest vessels that have ever visited this harbour, and also of seeing the numerous fleet of yachts which were to take part in the regatta. A number of sports—jumping, quoits, cricket, football, aunt Sally, &c.—had been provided for the amusement of the excursionists at Clontarf, but the weather greatly interfered with this portion of the arrangements. The spacious pavilion, however, which has lately been erected, proved a very convenient place for dancing, and here most of the excursionists passed their time. A band of music was in attendance, and everyone endeavoured to enjoy themselves, and make the best of it. The party was safely landed in Sydney in the evening.

ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.—A large number of the illuminations and transparencies which were exhibited on Wednesday evening were lighted up again last evening, on the occasion of its being the eightieth anniversary of the colony. The transparencies and gas devices at the Government buildings, at several of the banks, and at most of the buildings in the principal streets of the city were lighted up, with much better effect in some instances than on the first occasion. In consequence of the heavy rain, however, it was impossible to walk about the streets with any degree of comfort, and but few persons, comparatively speaking, availed themselves of this opportunity of viewing the various works of art with which the city has been decorated for the past few days.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

FROM Melbourne we have papers to the 23rd instant.

If we may judge (says the *Argus*) by their published declarations, the following may be taken as the order in which the members of the new Assembly known for certain to be elected will range themselves when "the issue" is put to the House, namely—that the Darling grant be again sent up to the Council tacked to the Appropriation Bill:—

FOR.	AGAINST.
Mr. M'Culloch	Mr. Macbain
M'Combie	Connor
Longmore	Macpherson
G. P. Smith	O'Grady
Riddell	Duffy
M. L. King	Bayles
J. T. Smith	Macdonnell
Watkins	Stutt.
Balfour	
M'Caw	
Cope	NEUTRAL.
Cunningham	Sir F. Murphy
F. L. Smyth.	Mr. Lalor.

It will be thus seen that there is already a very considerable minority against the M'Culloch test, and that Mr. Higinbotham's dream of a unanimous House will be very far from realised.

Another instance has come to light of how the pathetic and sensation (says the *Argus*) narrative is manufactured and palmed off. Mary Harrington, who was recently reported as having mysteriously left her home on Boxing-day, has turned up in very snug quarters. The girl was found wandering about Collingwood, and when questioned concerning her home, she plaintively narrated that her father was an inmate of the hospital, and she had no relative to protect her. Mrs. Colquhoun, of Gold-street, kindly undertook to look after Harrington, and during the last two or three weeks has treated her like any member of the family. The deception which had been practised was not suspected until Mrs. Colquhoun's attention had been directed to a paragraph which appeared in the daily journals. The girl's parents were immediately communicated with, and their daughter restored.

The *Ovens Advertiser* thus complains of the grievances arising from the anomalous arrangements in reference to intercolonial postage, as respects overland letters between New South Wales and Victoria:—"For single weight inland letters 2d. is the charge made in both colonies, while for the same description of letter passing from one colony to the other a fee of 6d. is levied. On what principle of justice or expediency the two Governments unite in keeping up this preposterous tariff seems most puzzling, as the service rendered in the conveyance of intercolonial letters is actually less than that of inland letters. To take a case in point. For a single-weight letter posted in any town of the Ovens and Murray districts a charge of 6d. has to be paid before it can be transmitted across the river into New South Wales, whilst the same letter, with a 2d. stamp, will be forwarded throughout the length and breadth of Victoria. Exactly the same thing occurs in New South Wales. From Albury to Belvoir, a distance of about two miles, the fee for carrying a letter is 6d., while from Albury to Sydney, a distance of something like 350 miles, the same letter can be sent for 2d."

Mr. Geyer informs the *St. Arnaud Mercury* that he planted about seventy acres of wheat this season on his farm at the Bald-hills, situate about seven miles from St. Arnaud, the yield from which he expects to be about thirty-five bushels to the acre. The grain was soaked previous to planting in the usual way in bluestone water. Half an acre sown from the same seed, as an experiment, without being subjected to the vitriol process, is completely smothered and useless with smut, while the whole of the rest of the crop is quite free from that nuisance.

THE MASSACRE ON BOARD THE MARION RENNY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I observe in your issue of yesterday a letter from the son of the late Captain Delany, suggesting the propriety of a man-of-war proceeding to Rubiana, to revenge the murder of his father, Captain Delany, and crew of the Marion Renny, and to seek restitution for the plundered property. That something should be done in this affair, I heartily admit, but that a man-of-war is the proper agency I feel inclined to express a doubt, for should a man-of-war proceed to Rubiana, I am afraid that she will only find Rubiana itself deserted, and Londo, his subjects, and his property removed to his bush residence at Ogaloo, which is situated on the top of a mountain, the entrance to which is through narrow ravines and dangerous cliff passages. Thus a man-of-war finding Rubiana deserted must, to complete her mission, march upon Ogaloo. Londo can then take up a formidable position on the pass, and with the arms and ammunition obtained from the Marion Renny very effectually for some time resist the charge; thus you observe we are liable to the loss of a considerable quantity of life in the action, and I am sure you will agree with me that Londo, at the expense of one single man's life, is no prize to us. But to avoid the evil of an ineffectual expedition, likewise all loss of life on our side, I have to suggest that if we could succeed in obtaining from one of our enterprising shipowners the loan of a competent vessel I am sure we would also succeed in obtaining sufficient volunteers out of the Sydney Naval Brigade to man her. Let such a vessel with such a crew proceed to Rubiana under the guise of a vessel on a regular trading voyage—you are sure to get Londo and his head chiefs on board to trade, and once on board, your mission is complete, without the loss of a single man.

Hoping to be excused for this intrusion, and likewise humbly volunteering my services in whatever capacity they may be considered useful,

Yours, obediently,
ALEXANDER FERGUSON,
Only survivor of the late crew of the Marion Renny.
Sydney, 28th January, 1868.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

TO-DAY being a general holiday, no business was transacted at the Custom-house.

We understand that negotiations for the sale of the Queensland Steam Navigation Co.'s property, to which reference was made in to-day's issue, were brought to a successful conclusion through the agency of Mr. G. A. Lloyd.

We have Melbourne advices to the 23rd instant. The *Argus* of Wednesday reports:—

There has been more doing in the import markets to-day, and the business transacted, moreover, has had less of the appearance of a retail character than has been the case for some time past. There is little to report in breadstuffs. Sales of flour, however, have been effected to a moderate extent at £15 10s. Wheat is firm at 6s 9d, but the sales referred to are very trifling. Maize is dull at 4s, but though offered freely at this price, little has transpired. Candles have been disposed of by auction at 11¾d to 11⅞d for slightly damaged. Brandon's, in sound condition, realised 12½d. 1500 mats of Bourbon sugars found buyers under the hammer at £23 15s for rations, and £31 5s for medium counters. There has been a fair inquiry privately for brewers' crystals, of which some 500 bags have found buyers at £34 10s to £35 10s. Sales of teas have come under our notice at 2s 1d. The damaged portion of the cargo of the Coryphene was disposed of publicly, and about 730 chests and half-chests and 194 boxes were quitted at satisfactory prices, condition considered. A line of 200 boxes of gunpowder tea ex Frances Henty was sold on private terms. There is some inquiry for hops, which has led to the sale of a parcel of about 150 pockets 1867, to arrive. The price obtained, though said to be favourable, was not allowed to become public. We hear of some thousand quarter-barrels of blasting powder having changed hands at 4½d. Kerosene oil begins to attract notice. Trade parcels of Downer's have been placed at 2s 2d; and we hear of 1000 cases of Downer's on the spot, and 1000 cases of Cozzens's, to arrive, having been sold at prices close up to our quotation. Timber has been largely represented in the transactions of the day. The entire cargo of deals per Freydis, a portion of the Sparkenhoe's deals, and the spruce deals per Shalimar, were all cleared off. In spirits, we continue to observe a large inquiry. Martell's brandy, pale, in hogsheads, has been placed at 7s 6d. A shipment of equal to seventy-five hogsheads, chiefly in quarter-casks, of Otard's brandy, has also been placed, on terms withheld. 2000 cases of V. H. and Co. geneva have been quitted in one line at a price fully sustaining our quotations of 38s.

The comparative statement of the net revenues and expenditure of the colony for the quarter and year ending December 31, 1867, is published in the *Government Gazette* of last evening, in parallel columns with that for the quarter and year ending December 31, 1866. The revenue collected during the quarter amounted to £787,218 12s 1d, against £844,038 2s 11d collected in the corresponding quarter of 1866, thus showing a falling-off to the extent of £106,819 10s 10d for the quarter. The revenue for the year amounted to £3,043,987 9s 1d, which compared with £2,948,429 3s received for 1866, shows an increase amounting to £95,558 6s 1d.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKES IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE following is a copy of a despatch received at the Colonial Office from the President of Tortola, dated 31st October, brought by the Douro:—

"Sir Arthur Rumbold to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

"Tortola, October 31, 1867.

"My Lord Duke,—It is my most painful duty to acquaint your grace that a terrific hurricane burst over these islands yesterday. The storm lasted from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., but the greatest force was from 12 to 2. In that brief space of time two-thirds of the miserable tenements of the town were blown down; the gaol is destroyed; the church, the hospital, pier, schoolhouse, Wesleyan chapel, and poorhouse, are also destroyed, and my own dwelling unroofed, and rendered uninhabitable.

"2. The loss of life cannot as yet be correctly ascertained. I have, however, already been officially informed of above twelve deaths in the town, two at Peter's Island, two at Westend, while I hear that a quantity of people are killed in other parts of the country, and scarcely a hut or habitation is left standing.

"3. All was bright and verdant; the withering blast has passed over it, and not a fruit or other tree remains. The works of the few remaining estates are all totally destroyed.

"4. It is impossible for any pen to convey an accurate account of the appalling misery. There is not £50 in the public chest, and the chief tax, the house-tax of the year, is just falling due, and, of course, cannot be collected. If ever any calamity appealed to public sympathy, I am confident this will awaken it, and I trust your Grace will be able to point out some hope of relief, as we cannot levy any taxes from this impoverished community.

"5. I shall send down to St. Thomas as soon as I can get a boat to go, but all the sloops and canoes belonging to the place are either destroyed or very much damaged, and I do not know how soon I may be able to do so, and I trust from charity and other sources we may be able to obtain some flour and corn-meal. Meanwhile starvation, or very like it, appears to be pending, for nearly all the small store of flour in the town was damaged by the tremendous sea which swept in, and carried away houses and individuals.

"6. I forgot to add that the doctor's house is destroyed, the clergyman's very much damaged, and I and my family are compelled to take refuge in the public offices, where the paupers and police are also sheltered.

"I have, &c.

"ARTHUR RUMBOLD.

"P.S.—The deaths in Road-town amount to twenty-two—one-twentieth of the population."

The Southampton correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

"The utmost excitement has been caused here throughout the day, owing to the arrival of the Douro, which came alongside the dock at 9 o'clock this morning. The loss of life chiefly affects Southampton. It is expected, indeed, that fully 300 women and children here are thrown upon the world by this disaster. In one row of houses in the town there are six families whose relatives were on board the Rhone and Wye. The Mayor has called a public meeting on Monday next, to organise arrangements for collecting subscriptions in support of those who have been left destitute. The *Hampshire Independent*, in a second edition, published the following statements given by persons on the Rhone, who escaped. Mr. Holdman, the boatswain of the Rhone, gives the following account of the wreck of the Rhone, and the death of her commander:—We were in a N.W. gale, blowing fresh, when we parted our cable with sixty fathoms in the hawse, and steamed away to sea. After steaming for perhaps an hour, it became clear, and in about fifteen minutes we found ourselves close to the shore. The captain then gave orders to turn astern, which we did immediately, and cleared the point. We proceeded steaming through the Gut, and met a south-east wind blowing fearfully heavy; it then became very thick indeed, so that we could scarcely see anything a ship's length. We had been steaming about two hours when I reported to the captain that there was land very close, indeed, nearly abreast of us midships, on the port hand; with that the ship went ashore immediately. The captain said to me, 'Good Lord, is it ever possible?' and I replied 'Yes, sir, the ship's ashore.' The captain never spoke to me again, and shortly afterwards a sea struck him in the side and washed him over to the top of a skylight. The next sea took him between the ship's side and the rocks, and I saw no more of him. A sea struck me; and finding I was getting exhausted, and could hold on no longer, I loosed my hold. The chief officer, Mr. Darby Topper, was killed by a spar about an hour before this; and I saw no more of any one, for I was washed overboard myself. I and five other men were saved by clinging to a hammock bin, which contained seamen's hammocks, and floated. About eleven o'clock at night, as near as I can suppose from the darkness, I was washed ashore; all my clothes were washed clean off me, and I had nothing but a pair of drawers and a shirt on when I landed on Beef Island. We remained there all night. I went and saw the Governor next morning, and he provided me with a boat. We got assistance from Tortola by a man named Smith who took us on board the Tyne in Tortola Bay. From there, we went to St. Thomas, and got on board the Douro. It may be of interest to know that a boy named Bailey floated ashore on a life-buoy, which he has kept. He was on a coral reef there all night, and the next morning joined us on the island where we were, and he has brought home the buoy with him. Four boys were saved; one the engineers', one the chief officer's, and the others ship's boys. I never saw one person drowned. I recovered the chief officer's body next morning on Salt Island, with that of Daly, the barman, and another whom I could not identify; but I believe it was the doctor. These three were buried on Salt Island. I took the chief officer's ring from his finger, and have brought it home."

"A BOY'S STORY.

"John Bailey, an intelligent, nice-looking lad, living at No. 5, Regent-street, Southampton, said—When the ship Rhone struck I was on deck, and jumped on the port side, and then into the water. I was there about half an hour on a piece of wood, and then I saw an ordinary seaman, named Gough, fall out of a lifebuoy, and I swam towards it. I was knocking about a long time with both my arms through the lanyards until it began to rain, and then I thought that it was no good stopping any longer, and so I dropped off to sleep in the buoy; but I had no supper first though. I did not dream at all, and when I woke up I was near the shingle, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. I struck off for the shore, and saved myself, and then lay down and went to sleep all night, with the lifebuoy for my pillow. The buoy is marked 'Rhone,' and I have brought it home with me. Of course I had nothing for breakfast. I walked about for three or four hours on Beef Island, and then I fell in with two others, and we've come home in the Douro."

"A FIREMAN'S STORY.

"Henry Buckell, a fireman of the Rhone, living in Crown-terrace, Bevois Valley, said:—The first thing in the morning on the 29th of October it began to blow, and went on blowing till we were told to go down and get steam up. We then steamed ahead, she having parted from her anchor. We were then told to get as much steam as we could, and it reached 20 lb., and we steamed on until about 1 o'clock in the day. We struck on the rocks at Salt Island. I should think we were there for seven or eight minutes, when the chief engineer called us up from below, when the ship broke in halves, and I went up the skylight. I saw the sea break right through her side, and when I got on deck I saw the sea come right over her. I saw many persons rushing to the fore companion, and up through the skylight on to the spar-deck, when I was washed overboard. I can give no further account until I found myself on Beef Island; where I got about half-past 10 at night, I should think, and we were brought off from there to the Tyne. We had taken a few passengers out of the Conway, I believe, but I cannot speak positively. Dr. White joined the ship the day before, and his body we picked up and buried at Tortola; and all that could be found of Captain Woolley was merely the sleeves of his coat.

"ANOTHER FIREMAN'S STORY.

"— Rees, a fireman of the Rhone, residing at Fremantle, said—I went down when commanded to light up the fires, about half-past 8, when we were lying at Peter Island. Three fires were ordered in each boiler, and we had not been down half an hour when we were ordered to light up another fire in each, making all the fires now lighted, and reaching 15 lbs. of steam. The gale freshened, and we were told to get as much steam as we could. We got up 20 lbs.—all that we could possibly give her, and she was going at full speed at the time she went down. What I fancy is, that when she struck first she 'kind of scurged' a rock on the port side; the second time it seemed to lift her, and she went down 'bump,' and bumped three or four times. Of course it drove her sides in, and I believe the rocks went up at the bottom into her boilers. Seeing the water coming into the stoke-hole, I got up through the engine-room ladder. All that I saw was a boiler-maker in the engine-room, and he went up the ladder before me. When I got on the top the steam-pipe burst, and, everything being covered with steam, I lost sight of all that was going on. As I knew the way out as well in the dark as in the light, I got hold of the handrail and crawled under the steam out of the door. When I got out I found the forward companion covered with people. The main deck people were clinging to everything they saw. I rushed right through them on to the spar-deck, where I was washed off and overboard, and the bows of the vessel came right round to me. I clung to the foretopsail yard, where I stopped from 1 o'clock in the day until half-past 8 next morning, when I was taken off by a little punt, which picked up four besides me. It could only take two at a time. I was washed naked. I saw the chief engineer, Mr. Hooper, clinging to a skylight, and was washed by him. He looked at me and I looked at him, just as men will do at such times. My opinion is that more were killed by the knocking about of the wreck than being drowned. The men in the stoke-hole had no chance to come up. Two came up, but they were fearfully scalded; their names were Lane and Arthur Cull. The things in the gale were flying about like birds. I saw one lady clinging to her husband by the after companion, and I believe she was picked up next morning by the doctor of the Solent. The gale seemed to come on gradually, and continued getting worse. I did not apprehend danger before it happened, because I've often been out in roughish weather. I hadn't been on deck in the wind, but below this did not appear worse than I had been out in before. I am a good swimmer, but the next morning the sharks were lying around us like little fish, and therefore it was useless to think of swimming in order to get relieved and picked up."

THE DEFEAT OF GARIBALDI.—The *Spectator* says:—Italy has "caved in." On Saturday, an intimation was conveyed to Florence that the conjoint occupation would not be allowed, that the Emperor had ordered 100,000 men to enter the Papal States, and that Italy must retreat beyond the frontier. On the Sunday, Garibaldi was attacked below Monte Rotondo by the Papal Zouaves, commanded by General de Charette,—a son, we believe, of the Vendean hero,—and a French brigade, under General Polhes. On Tuesday, Garibaldi, defeated and retreating, was disarmed by the Italians; and on Wednesday the Papal States had been evacuated by the Royal troops, and La Marmora was apologising at the Tuileries for the momentary independence of his country. Victor Emanuel at the last moment shrank back from the danger of war with France, and laid his country bound and helpless at the feet of Napoleon. No baser act has been committed in our day, and Cavour, could he have survived such a humiliation for an hour, would have been the first to vote for a Republic. By retiring before such a mandate, the King confesses that Italy is a dependency of France, that she has no right in Rome, and that her people are weaker for self-defence than Mexicans. Italy deserves more than ever the sympathy of Englishmen, but the House of Savoy, by submitting to foreign orders, has forfeited its moral right to reign.

CHANGE OF TUNE.—An Irishman employed in a shop in New York was one day surprised and delighted by the entrance of an old acquaintance. After ten minutes' jollification, the friend left, when Pat's employer said to him, "So, Pat, you knew that person in the old country, did you?" "Och, an' sure did I; an' it's a lucky day I met with him here. It's a fine boy he is, wid all his family. His grandfather was a gineral, his father was a gineral, and he'd been a gineral hisself if he had not come away." "But what was he after in your pockets? I thought I saw him put his fingers there rather slily." Clapping his hand to his pocket, Pat ascertained that both watch and purse were missing. "Murther," he cried, gesticulating like a whale with a dozen harpoons in his side; "the thafe! the spalpeen! I knew him well wid all his family. His grandfather was hanged, and his father was hanged, and he'd been hanged hisself if he had not run away."

ODDITIES OF FAMILY HISTORY.—Odd matrimonial connexions are not unfrequent. For example, a man will marry the niece of his son's wife, or his son's wife's sister. Even to marry a grandmother, though both ridiculous and illegal, is not unexampled (the female, however, being not a blood relation). Dr. Bowles, Doctor of Divinity, married the daughter of Dr. Samford, Doctor of Physic, and vice versa, Dr. Samford married the daughter of Dr. Bowles; whereupon the two women might say, "These are our fathers, our sons, and our husbands."—*Archbishop Ussher's Manuscript Collections.*

NAPOLEON III. AND EUROPE IN 1867.

(From the Times.)

SUBJOINED is a translation of the pamphlet bearing the above title, believed to proceed from a semi-official source:—

I.

It would be useless and even dangerous to desire to disguise from ourselves that Europe is at present passing through one of the most serious crises that have occurred since the commencement of this century.

There is hardly any country in Europe that has not its "question." There are the Polish question, the Eastern question in Turkey, the question of dualism and Federalism in Austria, the North Schleswig question in Denmark, the question of Germany on this and the other side of the Main, the question of Fenianism in England, and the question of Rome, planted upon the banks of the Tiber, but filling with its expectation and the eventualities that may issue from its solution all the Catholic peoples, and even in our sense, all the civilised countries in both hemispheres.

All these "questions," brought forward more or less imperiously by events, demand solutions, some of which cannot be allowed to wait long without increasing the uneasiness which keeps Europe breathless, and even without causing it to pass, at more than one point, from the abstract order of ideas to the positive order of facts. Thus the majority of these questions, the solution of which Europe demands, can only—within possible limits—be settled by France, or at least with her large and efficacious co-operation.

Our patriotism does not mislead us to the point of believing that France is able or ought singly, either by her diplomacy or her arms, to cut asunder all those formidable difficulties engendered by the struggle between an European order upon the point of disappearing, and a new order upon the point of arising. Far be from us the pretension of desiring alone to govern Europe, and to take upon ourselves the responsibility of her future destinies; but far be also from us all pusillanimity which would lead us to misconceive the important part Providence has assigned to us in the progressive march of universal history.

We believe, then, that France is destined by Providence to pronounce at this moment one of those solemn words which put an end to uncertainty, fix the definitive value of the past, give its proper form to the present, and clear up the paths of the future.

This word, which the whole world expects of us—this word, which we alone are in a position to pronounce with complete efficacy—this word is "Peace."

But what peace, and upon what conditions?

II.

The only peace France can desire for herself and the world is a glorious peace, born of the legitimate aspirations of satisfied nations, as well as of the complete security of reassured Governments. This peace rests upon a complete national and international political programme, and is supported by the following principles:—

1. Frank, complete, and sympathetic acceptance of the facts accomplished or in the course of being accomplished in Germany in all that relates to its internal organisation.

2. Conscientious execution of the Convention of September 15, or the formation of an equivalent guarantee.

3. Progressive development of the liberal ideas contained in the letter of the 19th of January, 1867.

We shall show in detail, though very succinctly, the immense extent of this political programme, which reconciles the democratic aspirations of our age with the wisely conservative ideas of nearly the whole of our nation, and, we might add, of Europe. We shall demonstrate that this policy, at once liberal and conservative, pacific and generous, is equally suited to re-assure Europe and to content France. We shall endeavour to set forth that this programme realises for many years peace in honour, victory without combat, the solution of the pending difficulties. Animated by a profound conviction, we hope to prove that this policy is a good policy, that which patriotism ordains to advise, which responsibility necessitates to proclaim, and to proclaim loudly, in such a manner that there may not remain in any impartial and serious mind the slightest doubt as to the intentions of France, and as to the approaching future she prepares for herself, for Europe, and for humanity.

III.

Germany is made. The Northern Confederation, the Customs' treaties and military conventions between Prussia and the South German States, the tendencies of the deliberative assemblies, the intentions of the Cabinet of Berlin, and the manifest aspirations of the immense majority of the German people—all these symptoms and facts compel every impartial mind to agree to the exactitude of this affirmation—Germany is made.

The Main, already passed by the unity of commercial interests and military command, is nothing but an imaginary frontier. From the promontories of Schleswig to the mountains of the Tyrol, and possibly beyond, from the bridge of Kehl to the confines of the Grand Duchy of Posen, there exists a people with a common nationality, interests, forces, and language. Unity exists in its most decisive and most substantial shape. If we behold elsewhere the name without the fact, there we see the fact without the name. The slightest aggression from without would suffice to create one of those floods which disappoint all calculations, and carry away all the barriers that conventionality, skill, forcible power, and events destined to be accomplished. Yes, Germany is made, and the slightest breath may suffice to raise the wave which will place the Sovereign crown of Germany upon the forehead of the chief of the house of Hohenzollern.

IV.

The narrow limits we have traced out for ourselves do not permit us to trace out the slow formation of the unity accomplished, or in the course of being accomplished. We shall confine ourselves to pointing out that to every attentive spectator the fact of this unity, far from being the fortuitous result of spontaneous events, which more far-sighted skill might have frustrated, is, upon the contrary, the necessary, organic, inevitable development of secular causes, and, let us not hesitate to aver, of noble and legitimate aspirations.

It is intelligible that superficial or systematically hostile glances see in the battle of Sadowa the sole cause of German unity; but to us who know the past of the German nation, the tendencies of its genius, the spirit of its schools, the dreams of its youth, the songs of its poets, the breath of its literature, and, lastly, its daily and practical requirements and its material interests,—to those who are acquainted with all this collection of facts and memories, the battle of Sadowa was nothing but the bloody delivery of a people, new-born, it may be admitted, but conceived and formed long since in the mysterious womb of the past, and finally brought into the world into the daylight of history at the prophetic hour of its completed formation.

It is certain, or at least probable, that this formation might have been retarded, but it is also certain that it could not have been prevented. For if, upon the one hand, facts engender events, events, upon the other hand, predispose facts, and intemperate interference, which tries to delay what must be accomplished, often serves only to change into explosion or catastrophe what might, according to the normal course of things, be developed and effected, if not without shocks, at least without one of those earthquakes which shake the bases of European order, and hold in suspense for an indefinite period the destinies of people and the fate of crowns.

V.

Germany is made, and the causes that have formed her are familiar, secular, we would willingly say invincible, if we did not desire to hold aloof from every figure of strife or aggression.

But this Germany in process of formation, of unification upon our very frontier, is she a threat to us or a danger?

Does there exist a duty, or indeed a right, that obliges or authorises us to interfere in this solemn drama of the formation of a great people upon our frontier?

Let us put plainly the double question contained in the problem whose solution weighs so anxiously upon the world. Ought France to prevent Germany from becoming united? Can France prevent Germany from becoming united?

To this twofold question thus plainly put we reply without hesitation, "No." France ought not; France cannot. Let us hasten to add that when we say France cannot oppose herself to the internal formation of the German nationality, we do not assuredly intend to speak of physical and material want of power. We wish to say that France cannot do so because she ought not. She cannot because she must not be false to her democratic and liberal mission. She ought not and she cannot, lastly, because she must not make what is illogical and unjust the pivot of her policy.

VI.

France ought not to interfere in the internal affairs of Germany.

France—it is permitted to our patriotism to render her this testimony—France, and more especially the France of the last eighty years, is in Europe the highest expression of those two magical words to which belong in the future, and even already at present, the empire of the world—Democracy and Liberalism.

Democracy—*i.e.*, the incessant effort to associate the greatest possible number of men in intellectual and moral life, and, through it, in a wise participation in the management of public affairs.

Liberalism (liberty put in practice)—*i.e.*, harmonious agreement between institutions and morals, an habitual tendency among all the depositaries of power to substitute persuasion for force, tolerance for coercion, goodwill for menacing proceedings,—in short, a system that loudly proclaims in laws and acts the sovereignty of public opinion, and thereby renders constant and solemn homage to this truth, which is the basis of every democratic State and every free society—viz., that Governments are created for and by the people, and not the people that are made for the Government. These two political dogmas of modern society—democracy and liberty—have been proclaimed, propagated, protected, and developed by France. She has lastly given them a supreme and irrevocable consecration in one of the most prodigious of political facts—in that of a monarchy issuing from universal suffrage, and marching with it for fifteen years in daily more intimate accord. But such a post imposes duties as great as itself. Under penalty of proving untrue to what constitutes our power and our greatness, we can in no way repulse democracy by force and annihilate liberty by violence. Nothing certainly compels us to make ourselves their armed champions wherever they may be threatened. But everything forbids our combating them when they tend to raise brows crowned with youth and a future upon the ruins of a condemned past. It suited us to lend the aid of our arms to their resurrection beyond the Alps, but it would not be fitting for us to turn our efforts beyond the Rhine against the ideas we have caused to triumph on the other side of the mountains. France, which, without directly desiring to do so, has so powerfully contributed to the unification of Germany, for beyond the Alps as beyond the Rhine, she recognises, respects, and salutes with her most ardent sympathies, the word Nationality.

VII.

The philosophy of history shews with the clearest evidence that certain ideas prevail at certain epochs with a sort of inevitable fatality.

One of the ideas which has most impassioned and still most impassions our age, is the idea of association.

In the commercial sphere it has created credit societies, substituting collective for individual force. In the economical sphere it has created co-operative societies resting upon the principle of mutuality. In the more extended circle of international relations, this tendency to association has given birth to treaties of commerce which, instead of severing two countries by the close struggle of opposed interests unites them by the fertile principle of free and mutual competition.

Lastly, this magic breath which urges on to unity displays itself in its loftiest expression in political life, properly so called. There it tends to eliminate the breaking up into small States, and calls forth, as one of the great realities, a future, yet impossible to define is destined to see accomplished, great agglomerations by force of their nationality, *i.e.*, by the force of a certain homogeneousness resulting at once from the origin of the language, from history, from religious ties, and lastly from palpable and practical interest.

The lamentable events of Poland were a supreme protest against force endeavouring to suppress this powerful breath of a nationality. The unification of Italy (an unification, we believe, durable if Italy, assisting our policy of appeasement and the conciliation respects the temporal Papacy) is born of the same breath. Roumania is its creation; dualism in Austria is its invincible affirmation by the Hungarian people.

Lastly, the facts accomplished, or in course of accomplishment in Germany, are its most powerful expression. And as they produce themselves in the latter country upon the largest scale, in the midst of one of the most civilized and patiently persevering people in the centre of Europe, and in a geographical and political position in the first rank, they authorise us to affirm that the accession to European public life of the German peoples constitutes one of the greatest facts, and, perhaps, the capital fact of the second half of the 19th century.

VIII.

France must not, under penalty of proving false to the principles that constitute her greatness and her strength in the world, interfere in the internal affairs of Germany.

We add that what she must not do, she cannot do either, because the violation of these principles would be at the same time a serious imprudence.

Yes, that which would be unjust in right would be, at the same time, signally maladroit in fact. We are about to prove this.

IX.

France has a military past which authorises her in saying, without boast, that where her honour or her legitimate interest is engaged she has accustomed the world to recognise in her but one policy—the policy of victory.

But when neither her honour nor her interest is at stake the very greatness of her past, which is to her a splendid present, imposes upon her the duty of not disturbing the peace of the world upon questions of self-love, or, let us say the word, of vanity.

Further, it is seriously incumbent upon those who hold in their hands to a large extent those most precious treasures, the gold and the blood of France, never to touch this twofold wealth of the country, not to spend a sou, not to shed a drop of the blood of France without previously and conscientiously asking themselves if her honour and her interests are in question, and without being able to testify before all the world that it is for a just cause and with the well-founded hope of not causing blood to flow in vain, that the country is asked for its wealth and its children, of whom it must be more careful the less it feels inclined to yield them up.

What, then, would be the probable and almost certain consequence of an interference of France in the internal affairs of Germany. We reply:—

1. The whole of Germany, not only from the Rhine to the Main to the Inn, and from the Inn to the Danube, Northern Germany, and Southern Germany, up to the frontiers of the empire of Austria, and, perhaps, nay even probably, Germany beyond those frontiers, on foot for a just cause, and further (this eventuality must also be considered) in the second rank, Russia, which would not probably allow to pass without profiting thereby so favourable an opportunity for having the Treaty of 1856 torn up by the hands of Central Europe.

2. The abandonment of the temporal Papacy to the Garibaldian demagogues, in order to purchase the neutrality of a Government whose active support would be in any case of very slight use to us, but whose hostility might neutralise a portion of our forces.

Such would be the situation an interference, as unjust as imprudent, in the internal affairs of Germany would create for France.

X.

Ardent spirits, more impatient than reflecting, might object to us that France has already more than once never stopped to count her enemies—a fact which has not prevented her having some time afterwards several more victories in her military annals, rich enough, nevertheless, not to stand in need of further great anniversaries.

This is our reply to the impatient:—Like you we believe that even in the minds of the greatest dangers French would astonish the world, and succeed in conquering and triumphing, where, perhaps, every other nation of Europe would succumb. But, to say truth, we apprehend for our country in such a contingency a victory quite as much as a defeat. It is essential that France and the world should know that in a war between France and Germany—a war undertaken to defeat or prevent the unification of the German nation, a war where the cause of the struggle would be as deeply rooted in the minds of a tenacious and patient people as is the idea of unity at this moment in the heart of the German nation—in such a war one battle and ten battles gained or lost would never bring about anything but truces, falsely called treaties of peace. The imprudent hand that should desire to prevent Germany from remaining or becoming a nation would kindle a war totally destined to ravage Europe for an incalculable period by, so to speak, periodical hecatombs. Let the arbiters of the destinies of Germany also reflect upon this. Many generations yet unborn would only appear upon this earth to be, when arrived at adolescence, mown down upon the plains of Belgium, the Palatinate, or Westphalia. What a harvest for Death would there be in these innumerable battalions, representing the gigantic shock of two great nations in arms, making generous victims pay for the fatal error of a few?

XI.

But may there not exist in France a powerful and warlike public opinion, which considering itself hurt, bruised in its patriotism, would implore upon the Imperial Government a kind of moral obligation to satisfy it, even at the price of a political fault?

We will answer peremptorily, "No."

The immense majority of the nation will bless the Chief of France for giving to the country not only a peace which in no way offends our honour, but further and above all the certainty of that peace.

France, though, as ever, ready for war, has at this moment a sincere desire to preserve peace.

Every thing here below participates in the instability of the human mind. The necessity in which the country has been frequently placed in recent years of drawing the sword from the scabbard has given it now a disgust for agitation which should not arise from absolute duty, clearly marked out and universally recognized. There is no doubt that a long era of peace would create a contrary current. If these circumstances obliged a young and brave Prince to make that appeal to a nation as eager for action as it is now for repose, the public mind would be prepared for it in such a manner that nothing but altogether inconsiderate audacity could desire to force France to lay her hand upon the hilt of her sword.

There exists, we are aware, among us a small minority which might blame the pacific tendencies of the Government. This minority is composed in part of turbulent and unreflecting spirits, who confound vanity with dignity, bravado with courage, the love of adventure with the wish of the country. The remainder is made up of those who blame and always will blame everything at all times.

It may be clever to affect wounded patriotism, in order to push into foolish enterprises a Government one would like to compromise, but which is well known to be too strong and too popular ever to be weakened or shaken by any other blows than those it might have the want of skill to inflict upon itself.

But this Government, thrice issued from the largest popular acclamation that has ever been seen, has neither to apprehend unskilful friends nor systematic adversaries. Supported by the entire nation, whose work it is, it will lead the French people, amid a glorious peace, to a prosperity destined to become more flourishing than ever, because religious conscience will be reassured, and political liberty will animate the whole with its vivifying breath.

XII.

The German people secured against all interference upon our part in its internal affairs is destined to become our most faithful ally. Everything unites and nothing separates us.

Germany having to choose between two powerful neighbours, will, once reassured, infallibly turn towards France, whose alliance is in all respects far more natural for her than that of Russia. Thus, a friendly understanding between France, Germany, and England, is not only the indestructible peace of Europe, but secures the empire to all the generous ideas of which these three great nations are incontestably, if not the only, at least the most illustrious and most powerful representatives in the universe.

XIII.

It is important to add that this programme, capable of giving to Europe a long era of peace and prosperity, can only become a reality upon three conditions:—

1. That the Convention of September 15, or the equivalent we endeavour to substitute for it, shall be rigorously respected, and thus that the Holy Father remains in that full independence indispensable to the exercise of his supreme pastoral charge.

2. That France, satisfied at home, does not aspire to relieve herself abroad from her internal disquietude.

3. Lastly, that Europe, desiring peace like ourselves, shall give an irresistible and absolute guarantee of the fact at a Congress by acquiescing in universal disarmament.

XIV.

France has just solemnly proved up to what point she intends to make her signature respected.

The energetic yet moderate attitude of the Imperial Government in the midst of the events which have caused bloodshed in the States of the Holy Father must discourage the Garibaldian and cosmopolite demagogues for ever, as it must reassure the Catholics and the Holy Father himself.

The future and definitive solution of the Roman question can only be demanded by an agreement between all the Powers who are interested in not seeing criminal attempts perhaps periodically renewed preceded and followed by agitation as prejudicial to the peace of consciences as to the prosperous march of material interests.

The Convention of the 15th of September is not a last halting-place towards the complete absorption of the temporal Papacy by united Italy. It is an impassable barrier placed between the temporal Power and its assailants by the evident necessity of things, the secular logic of facts, and, lastly, by the energetic will of the Emperor Napoleon III. We are not unaware that the passions which have just brought about bloodshed in Italy had promised themselves a complete triumph. The men who have so audaciously violated the laws of their own country have imagined that because, owing to the events impossible and useless to recapitulate, the revolutionary flood had succeeded in attaining a certain height, and in advancing up to a certain limit, it would be allowed to rise higher, to advance further, and, lastly, to cover and carry away all things.

But this flood has just encountered, and will always continue, if need be, to encounter, a strong bulwark raised by a hand which some call chance, others Providence, but which is, in reality, the action of a wise policy, carrying out—consciously or unconsciously—the eternal will of God.

XV.

France, reassured as to the fate of the Papacy, turns her glance back upon herself.

The country desires the liberal and complete execution of the letter of the 19th of January. The reforms it contains will not deprive the Imperial Government of one of its old friends, and will give it numerous adherents in the ranks of that young and ardent generation which is free from all ties towards the Governments which preceded the popular votes of 1852.

Napoleon III. does not disguise from himself that it is this generation which must one day aid Napoleon IV. to become a great Prince, reigning over a great nation.

The letter of January 19, 1867, is a considerable step towards a system which will find nothing to envy in any country of both hemispheres. Nothing hinders us from believing, and everything leads us to hope that this step, which is not the first, will also not be the last. It is to the wisdom of the country, the moderation of the press, the appeasement of hostile and anti-dynastic passion, and, lastly, to the loyal assistance of all honest minds that it must now appertain to ripen the harvest which a patient, but sincere, will has sown in advance in the field of the future. Yes, this harvest has all along germinated in the heart of a Prince who has been taught in the great school of adversity.

This harvest ripens daily. The desire of a father, who regards his son and France with the same affection, calls for its maturity, a powerful breath—the mixture of authority and of liberty—prophesies its complete arrival.

In that hour will be sealed more indestructibly than ever the already invulnerable pact between the dynasty of the Napoleons and France, between Imperial France and liberty throughout the world.

XVI.

Satisfied at home, sympathising in the development of the great German nation, an ever vigilant guardian of the Papacy, France may now give Europe a long era of peace.

But, in order that this peace should not be an armed peace more fatal than war, it is necessary for Europe to join the pacific views of France, and for a general disarmament to give the world a manifest pledge of universal appeasement.

Four years ago the chief of the French nation made an appeal to the world to remove by a loyal discussion those causes of dissension which have since caused the flow of torrents of blood.

What sensible mind does not now admit that it would have been better for Europe if that appeal had been heard?

It is the property of a patient mind not to abandon a great design because circumstances were not favourable to its execution at first.

Perhaps in 1867 Europe, taught in the school of misfortune and wearied by so much fruitless agitation, eager for peace, may be happy to hear the same voice again say to her now,—"It is necessary that I should be listened to, for I speak in the name of France."*

* Speech at the opening of the Session, November, 1863.

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PUBLICAN'S LICENSE for SALE. Address to B. C. A., HERALD Office.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE, from July 1st to December 31st, 1867:—

1867. Dr.

July 1.		
To Balance Bank of New South Wales		£14 2 0
Cash in hand		207 8 2
Raised by assessment at the rate of 1s. in the £ for municipal rate, and 3d in the £1 for lighting rate.		
December 31.		
To Outer Glebe Ward.		
Municipal rate ..	£229 8 2½	
Lighting rate ..	57 8 5½	
	£286 16 8	
To Bishopthorpe Ward.		
Municipal rate ..	£378 16 8½	
Lighting rate ..	93 7 5½	
	£472 4 2	
To Inner Glebe Ward.		
Municipal rate ..	£126 8 6	
Lighting rate ..	31 17 5	
	£158 5 11	
		£917 6 8
To Half-expense of Publicans' Lights.		
Outer Glebe Ward	£4 2 6	
Bishopthorpe Ward	2 15 0	
		£6 17 6
To Government Endowment for half-year to June 30th, 1867		363 3 5
To outstanding cheque		3 6 3
		£1512 4 1

1867. Cr.

December 31. By General Expenses.		
Stationery, printing, advertisements, and newspapers ..	£26 2 3	
Burning dead horse	0 7 6	
Rent (6 months)	36 0 0	
Water rate	1 0 0	
Postage and duty stamps ..	0 15 0	
Tools	5 17 10	
Cleaning streets	2 8 0	
General repairs	2 4 7	
Petty cash	2 8 2	
Salary, inspector of nuisances ..	10 0 0	
Ditto, council clerk ..	100 0 0	
	186 4 1	
General Expenses separately apportioned:		
Outer Glebe Ward	39 2 0	
Bishopthorpe Ward	111 13 7	
Inner Glebe Ward	35 8 6	
	186 4 1	
By Outer Glebe Ward.		
Glebe Road, repairs	£2 8 7	
Glebe-street, ditto	31 13 4	
Franklyn-place, ditto	9 13 0	
Francis-street, ditto	2 16 4	
Christie-street, kerbing, &c. ..	35 10 5	
Bay-street, ditto	15 8 1	
Ditto, repairs	1 6 6	
Grose-street, ditto	20 7 9	
Crown-street, ditto	1 7 8	
Elger-street ditto	6 6 2	
Mitchell-street, ditto	0 10 8	
Broughton-street, ditto	5 7 4	
Greek-street, ditto	0 6 9	
Cleaning streets	30 14 3	
Lighting	34 2 6	
Half-expense of publicans' lights	4 8 0	
Proportion of general expenses ..	39 2 0	
		£232 9 4
By Bishopthorpe Ward.		
Glebe Road, repairs	£8 11 3	
Glebe-street, ditto	4 16 5	
St. John's Road, forming, completing culvert, &c. ..	126 6 1	
Ditto, kerbing and guttering, ballasting, &c.	79 2 9	
Haarden-street, repairs ..	0 6 4	
Ross-street, ditto	2 4 10	
Arundel-terrace, ditto ..	1 6 8	
Catherine-street, forming, ballasting, &c.	115 9 5	
Derby-place, repairs	7 1 7	
Broughton-street, ditto ..	0 13 6	
Haarden-lane, ditto	8 13 3	
Lodge-street, ditto	1 6 5	
Ditto, kerbing, forming, and ballasting, &c.	14 4 8	
Forest-street, repairs	2 16 4	
Derwent-street, ditto	10 10 10	
Denman-street, ditto	23 6 7	
Short-street, forming	2 18 2	
Cleaning streets	12 2 9	
Lighting	34 6 0	
Half-expense of publicans' lights ..	10 5 4	
Proportion of general expenses ..	111 13 7	
		£576 1 9
By Inner Glebe Ward.		
Public wharf and approach, repairs	£54 14 8	
Glebe Road forming, metalling, &c.	43 10 2	
Ditto, repairs	6 3 11	
Hereford-street, forming, &c. ..	21 11 6	
Foss-street, ditto	26 15 4	
Cross-street, repairs (drainage) ..	0 10 5	
Leichhardt-street ditto	22 11 4	
Kennedy-street, ditto	10 9 6	
Cleaning streets	2 16 0	
Lighting	23 12 6	
Half-expense of publican's light	2 18 8	
Proportion of general expenses ..	35 8 6	
		£251 2 6
By Stock.		
Ballast, caps, &c.	99 11 4	
Blue metal	213 0 0	
Drain pipes	31 11 6	
		£344 2 10
By cash in hand		22 16 9
Balance Bank of New South Wales ..		83 10 11
		£1512 4 1

I certify the foregoing account to be correct.
G. WIGRAM ALLEN, Mayor.

We certify that all books of account, and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in possession of the Municipal Council of the Glebe, have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with the aforesaid books of account and vouchers or other documents.

J. R. YOUNG,
A. H. C. MACAFEE, } Auditors.

Council Chamber, Glebe Road.
January 25, 1868.

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF COOK for the HALF-YEAR ended 31st December, 1867.

1867. Dr.

Aug. 12—To endowment paid by Government on rates collected during the half-year ended 30th June, 1867		£120 17 11
Sept. 14—Rent received for portion of Council Chambers		0 17 0
Dec. 31—Amount of arrears collected and paid into Bank		11 17 0
Rates collected during the half-year ended 31st December, 1867		249 5 3
Cheque not presented		5 4 0
Balance due Australian Joint Stock Bank on account of cash credit		197 18 6
		£585 19 8

1867. Cr.

June 30.—By balance due Australian Joint Stock Bank		£54 11 9
Improvements as under:—		
Missenden Road ..	£205 12 5	
Parramatta Road ..	0 7 0	
Dowling-street ..	0 7 0	
Burton-street ..	0 7 0	
Camperdown Road	81 18 0	
Stephen-street ..	27 12 11	
Elizabeth-street ..	0 7 0	
Campbell-street ..	0 7 0	
Grose-street ..	5 4 6	
College-street ..	0 6 0	
University-street ..	0 7 0	
Thomas-street ..	0 7 0	
Susan-street ..	9 18 4	
Brown-street ..	21 13 2	
Bishopsgate-street ..	5 19 0	
Denison-street ..	1 7 0	
Australia-street ..	69 14 2	
		£431 14 6
Dec. 31.—Salaries £52, advertising and printing £10 16s. 6d. ..		62 16 6
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Contingencies		1 12 11
Interest to date		5 17 11
		£585 19 8

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FOR THE COMING BALL.

A large variety of fans	Fancy beads
Steel earrings, brooches	Perfumed fountains
Steel back combs	Scent, of every kind
Steel crosses and hearts	Pomade, Rouge
Crystal brooches and earrings	Cosmetics
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Pearl Parisian brooches	Eau de Cologne, &c., &c.,

and a variety of other little nicknacks too numerous to mention.

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Declared by connoisseurs to be the only GOOD SAUCE.

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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
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Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
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What a splendid success was our public demonstration,
In giving Royal Alfred a welcome to our shore,
A never-dying honour to our young and rising nation—
The Queen herself, if present, would not have wished him more;
All nations joined as one, creed and colour all were blended,
Not an angry sound was heard amongst fifty thousand men.
It promised well that day that party strife had ended;
If ever it existed, it surely did not then!

In vast police arrangements to one a debt we owe,
That name should be recorded our gratitude to show,
The strong and wise precautions to protect both life and limb—
"M'Lerie" has the honour, we owe them all to him.
With rare and precious forethought the multitude he saw,
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And when the mighty torrent came how plainly one could see
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All honour to M'Lerie, and his fine and gallant men—
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The undersigned are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies, and have now in stock—

ADELAIDE FLOUR.. Dunn's superfine
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JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c., &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

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TO FAMILIES and others.—For SALE, for cash, good pure Australian Wine, at 4s and 5s per gallon, in quarter-casks; a capital vin ordinaire.
Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

COLONIAL WINES, of excellent character, red and white, at the most moderate prices of 12s and 15s per dozen. HAZELAND and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Phœnix Wharf.

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BRANDY—Martell's and Hennessy's pale and dark, in hogsheads and quarters, on SALE. WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., 21, Bridge-street.

JUST LANDED, ex Sobraon, a Parcel of English Lemonade BOTTLES. JOHN ISAACS, Brickfield-hill.

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☞ Liberal terms, at REDUCED RATES, will be made with the trade taking parcels from the steamer every Saturday, FRESH FROM the KILN, and persons wishing to hold stocks for sale, both in Sydney and country towns.
. CEMENT MAKERS WANTED.

40,000 BEST Bangor Slates, 20 x 10 and 24 x 12. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

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Highest prices given for kerosene tins and cases.
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HARTLEY KEROSENE BURNING OIL.—Pure Kerosene Oil, of superior quality, in casks and cases, at the reduced price.
An invoice of superior Parlour and Chamber LAMPS, at very low prices, also on SALE, at the Hartley Co.'s Depot, 305, George-street.
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VINEGAR, Blacking, and Cordials. Vinegar in casks and cases. D. J. MONK, Wattle-st., Chippendale.

A SAVING of 20 per cent. by buying WINES, ALE, and STOUT at SIMMONS'S, 143, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN BUGGIES, every description, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S Pitt-street, op. School of Arts.

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FOR PRIVATE SALE, KINGSLAND'S FAMILY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated at RED-BANK, Araluen, in the heart of the diggings, and in the vicinity of the banks, Post Office, &c., now doing a splendid trade.
The spacious buildings (in thorough order) containing magnificent ball and concert room; billiard-room, fitted with Hopkins and Stevens's tables; the comfortable dining and numerous bedrooms; its splendid bar, added to its first class position, has given this popular hotel a name far and wide, has rendered it the resort of all classes, and now enables the proprietor to retire with a competency. A detached kitchen, with every convenience; 1 eight-stall stable, sheds, &c.
Sale and stockyards, piggery, &c.
The furniture, as is usually found in first-class country hotels.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. MOSS and ALLT, Pitt-street; or to Messrs. POILL and MUNRO, Auctioneers, Araluen.

FOR SALE.
NORTH KENNEDY, QUEENSLAND,
HILLGROVE.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS SHEEP STATION, together with 14,700 fine woolled SHEEP.
The above property, situate on the west bank of the river Burdekin, consists of 194 square miles of good sheep country, with plenty of salt bush, well grassed, and abundantly watered in all seasons, and capable of depasturing forty thousand sheep. The station is in full working order, and has all necessary buildings and other improvements of a good substantial character. Hillgrove is only 90 miles from the shipping port at Cleveland Bay.
For further particulars apply to
MORT and CO.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.—For SALE, the TRYPHENA VALE STATION, distant eighty miles from Rockhampton. Grazing capabilities, 30,000 sheep; good improvements—with which will be sold, 7000 first-class SHEEP, warranted sound. This season's lambs given in.
BREWSTER and TREBECK,
Stock and Station Agents.
Squatters' Exchange.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
THE MARLBOROUGH STATION,
65 miles from Rockhampton, 200 square miles of SUPERIOR FATTENING COUNTRY, with 700 QUIET WELL-BRED CATTLE, GRAZING CAPABILITIES estimated at 7000 cattle, or 25,000 sheep. The improvements are very complete, NEW and SUBSTANTIAL.
Either the whole or a MANAGING SHARE will be sold on liberal terms.
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BREWSTER and TREBECK,
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STORE SHEEP for SALE, near GAYNDAH, Queensland,
WETHERS—4000, 2 to 5 years, one-third fat
EWES—2000, maidens, superior
Ditto—3000, breeding, mixed ages
WEANERS—2000, equal sexes.
Deliverable either on owner's station, or about 100 miles in any direction. Price very moderate.
For particulars apply to BREWSTER and TREBECK, Stock and Station Agents, Squatters' Exchange, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Fat Sheep.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by P. H. Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
500 prime fat wedders.

RACING STUD.

TO BE SOLD by auction by BUCHAN THOMSON, at the residence of JOHN EALES, Jun., Esq., WAVERLEY, near Sydney, THIS DAY, 28th January, at half-past 2 o'clock, in consequence of that gentleman's retirement from the Turf, the whole of his valuable stud of racehorses, with their engagements, consisting of
"Rose of Australia," 5 years old, by Flying Pieman, out of Days of Old. Engaged in the Sydney Cup
"Vanderdecken," 3 years old, ditto ditto. Engaged in the Randwick Maiden Plate and St. Leger Stakes
"Gladiateur," 2 years, ditto ditto. Engaged in the Champagne, Derby, Mares' Produce, St. Leger, and Melbourne Derby Stakes
"Lady Fanny," 2 years, by Flying Pieman, out of Cassia. Engaged in the Champagne, Derby, and St. Leger Stakes
"Stanley," 4 years, by Flying Pieman, out of Silvertail (Satanella's dam).
Terms—One-third cash, residue at three and six months.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
Saddle and harness horses
Vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Charger.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome cream coloured gelding, 15½ hands high, very powerful, up to weight, and a good hack.

Useful Horse.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
A powerful grey gelding, good in all kinds of harness, and very suitable for town work, in a phaeton, or brougham.

300 Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
300 fat wethers (Clift's).

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. A. Dunn to sell, at Homebush Yards, THIS DAY 28th January, at half-past 9 o'clock a.m., 180 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Ebenezer Orr, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1200 prime wethers, in lots, very superior quality.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Town and Onus to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, represented very superior.

M. LOWE has received instructions from C. B. Lowe, Esq., Mudgee, to sell by auction, at Mr. Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
144 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

BUTLER and HOSKINS (late William Inglis) will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY,
Hay and straw, by the truck.
At 2 o'clock, at the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street South,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, cheese, and poultry.
Terms, cash.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.; at Dog and Duck Yards, at 11 o'clock, poultry, farm, and dairy produce, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

Hay and Straw.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

THOMAS DAWSON has been instructed by the mortgagee to sell by auction, without reserve, at his offices, 434, George-street, Sydney, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The Campbellfield Farm,
about three miles distant from Campbelltown, of which the following is the description:—
All that piece of land situated in the parish of Minto, and county of Cumberland, containing 110 acres 2 roods and 13 perches or thereabouts, commencing at the intersection of a reserved road 50 links wide with Bow Bowing Creek, and bounded on the south and south-east by that road, bearing easterly two thousand and two hundred and thirty-three links, and north-easterly three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five links to lot 35: on the north-east by the south-west boundary of that lot bearing north-westerly two thousand four hundred and seventy links to Bow Bowing Creek aforesaid; and on the north-west by that creek upwards to the point of commencement—being lots 36 and 37 of John Betts's subdivision, and parts of 800 acres originally granted to William Redfern.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

Household Furniture, 100 Dozen Bottled Ale and Porter, 100 Cases of Cider.

Under a Bill of Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
The above.
Terms, cash.

At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

General Household Furniture and Effects, Medicine Chest, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11,
Couches, sofas, easy chairs; dining-room, parlour, and bedroom chairs; loo, dining, and card tables; bookcases, chiffonieres, sideboards, chimney glasses, wood and iron single and double bedsteads and bedding, chests of drawers, washstands and sets, toilet tables and glasses; carpet matting, and oilcloth; kitchen utensils, stores, and sundries.
Also, a medicine chest complete.
Terms, cash.

Under Distraint for Rent.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, No. 386, Sussex-street South; and at 12 o'clock, on the Premises No. 392, Sussex-street South,
Household furniture, kitchen utensils, and effects.

Finest French Barrel Flour. Finest French Barrel Flour. 2500 Barrels.

For Positive Auction Sale, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on THURSDAY, 30th instant, time 11 o'clock prompt.

Highly Important
To Millers
Bakers
Confectioners
Shippers
Storekeepers, and others.

This lot of Flour will be found on inspection to be the finest sample obtainable in this market or any of the neighbouring colonies.
Intending purchasers are particularly requested to test the same prior to the Sale.
Ready for immediate delivery.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on THURSDAY, 30th instant. Time 11 o'clock prompt,
2500 barrels finest French flour.
Guaranteed the finest sample in the market.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
N.B.—Samples can be obtained on application to the storekeeper.

KINGSTON.

Oxford-street, near Newtown Railway Station.

TUESDAY, January 28.

Sale by Auction.
Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Oxford-street, Kingston, THIS DAY, January 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The superior household furniture and effects, comprising—
Horsehair couch and chairs
Easy chair in real morocco
Chiffoniere
Brussels carpets
Choice engravings
Brass bedstead
Bedroom furniture
Glassware, china
Electro-plated ware
Kitchen and cooking utensils, &c., &c.
The above furniture is all of a very superior description, chiefly made by Lenehan and Co., and in capital condition.

WEDNESDAY, January 29th.

At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Pitt-street, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,
To make room for large Shipments, now landing,
EARTHENWARE
GLASS
CHINA.

Important to Country Buyers, the Town Trade, and others.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell by public auction, at their Stores, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve, in order to make room for large shipments now landing,
About 100 packages of goods, comprising
EARTHENWARE,
Bowls and saucers
Plates and dishes
Breakfast and tea services
Dinner ditto
Assorted crates, toilet ware, &c.
CHINA,
Breakfast and tea sets, in white and gold, blue figured, fancy, &c.
Dinner services
Cups and saucers, plates, dishes, &c.
Dessert services.
GLASSWARE,
Cut-glass tumblers, wines, decanters, &c,
Publicans' tumblers, nobblers, &c.
Ale glasses, and every description of glassware.
The importations of Messrs. Mason, Brothers are so well known that it is superfluous to give any further description, but country buyers are reminded that at this sale they can obtain every article in the trade in packages, to suit all classes of buyers.
The sale will commence with a few open packages.
Terms as usual.

TUESDAY, 11th February.

Preliminary Notice.
Highly Important Sale by Auction
of
Superior Household Furniture and Effects, Pianoforte, &c.

Catalogues and full particulars will be duly published.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from A. H. J. Bass, Esq. (in consequence of the departure of his family for England by the Parramatta) to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 51, Lower Fort-street, TUESDAY, 11th February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his superior household furniture and effects.
Further particulars can be had of the Auctioneers, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale of Drapery.

To Drapers, Clothiers, Outfitters, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 29th January.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street,
49 packages general drapery, crimean shirts, dress stuffs, &c.
Terms at sale.

South Sea Island Produce.

The Cargo of the Schooner Chance.

1700 lbs. Tortoiseshell
9 Casks Cocoanut Oil.

For Unreserved Auction Sale, in Campbell's Bond, TUESDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at Campbell's Bond, THIS DAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock, ex Chance, from South Sea Islands,
1700 lbs. tortoiseshell
9 casks cocoanut oil.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, January 29, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

Large UNRESERVED SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of a 12-Roomed House, removed from the country for the convenience of Sale, consisting of
Drawing Room Suites
Dining ditto ditto
Telescope Table
Square Cedar Tables
Sideboards
Chiffonieres
Pianos
Pier Glasses
Carpets
Iron Bedsteads
Horse Hair and Fibre Mattresses
Wardrobes
Chests of Drawers
Toilet Tables
Dressing Glasses
Washstands
Toilet Set
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, January 29, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, January 29th, 1868.

Important Sale of
Superior Aromatic Choice Tobaccos
Ragland's Twist Cavendish and half-pound Tobaccos.
Now landing ex Xulla.

The finest and most choice parcel of first-class Tobaccos that has been offered to public competition, under directions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

To Tobacconists
Grocers
Storekeepers
Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell, at their Bonded Stores, Towns's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely.
The following assortment of really choice tobaccos, viz.:—
10 quarter-tierces M and W twist
3 boxes Rosebud aromatic
3 cases H. C. Hamilton
10 cases "My own twist"
5 half-tierces Ragland's twist negrohead tobacco
10 cases Ragland's mahogany dark, ½-lbs.
50 boxes sterling tens (10s), very fine
2 cases Tom Thumb, light pressed aromatic
2 ditto Honey chuck
4 ditto Gold-diggers' luxury
1 box hard-pressed, lbs.
2 cases Twin El Dorado, light pressed
3 ditto El Dorado
5 ditto Keeley aromatic, ½-lbs.
6 ditto Imperial packet pieces.
Terms at sale.

The auctioneer directs the particular attention of the trade to the above beautiful assortment of fine tobaccos, such as are only used in the States, being only a trial shipment; samples being only sent of each description. They should not fail to secure a portion to replenish their stocks. Such an opportunity is not likely to occur again.

WEDNESDAY, February 5th, 1868.

The well-known and fast-sailing skiff
SUSIE,
The winner of numerous races.
Immediately after lunch, at half-past 1 o'clock.

To Boating Men
To all the Lovers of Aquatic Sports.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Horace Woolnough, Esq., to sell by auction, at Luke's Wharf, immediately after lunch, at half-past 1 o'clock precisely,
The well-known and fast-sailing skiff Susie, the winner of numerous races, as she is.
After which,
5 suits of sails, oars, boat-hooks, &c.
Terms, cash.

It would be superfluous on the part of the auctioneer to offer one word in praise of this well-known and justly-appreciated sailing skiff, the champion and winner of numerous races.

WEDNESDAY, February 5th, 1868.

At the Residence of
HORACE WOOLNOUGH, Esq.,
Norfolk House, Luke-street, Balmain.

Highly Important Sale of
Household Furniture and Effects,
comprising
An extensive variety of articles, suitable to all classes of Buyers.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Horace Woolnough, Esq., (prior to his departure from the colony by the Parramatta), to sell by auction, on the premises, Norfolk House, Luke-street, Balmain, on WEDNESDAY, February 5th, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his very excellent household furniture and effects, comprising
FURNITURE,
Sitting and dining room furniture, oil paintings, and engravings
Proof engraving, "Heroes of Waterloo"
Large mahogany bookcase, with glass doors, and chiffoniere
Loo and dining tables
Mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Murphy, full compass, and equal to Collard and Collard
Very excellent concertina
Japanese cabinet, mounted in silver
Easy chairs, chess and coffee tables
Whatnots, timepieces, sideboards
American cane-seated chairs
Bagatelle board, kerosene lamps
Magic lantern, papier-maché trays, &c.
PLATEDWARE.
Very elegant tea urn, tea and coffee sets
Spoons and forks, trays, cruets, candlesticks
Cake baskets.
GLASSWARE.
Cut-glass decanters, wines, tumblers, vases, and ornaments.
CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.
Dinner service, complete, china T. and B. set
Dinner and dessert knives, a small quantity superior table linen
Carpets, matting, muslin curtains, fender and fire irons, &c.
A well-selected library, comprising works by the most popular authors, in every class of literature; copying press
A very superior rifle, by Kerr, in case complete, with fittings, sights, &c.
HALL.
Hat stand, hall table, lamp, &c., oilcloth.
BEDROOMS.
Tubular and solid iron 4-post bedsteads, half-tester bedsteads, and cots, curtains, palliasses, &c., chest of drawers, washstands, dressing tables, toilet glasses, towel horses, chairs, &c.
SERVANTS' OFFICES, PANTRY, &c.
Comprises large French wire safe, wooden safe, large filter, cupboard, dresser, tables, chairs, boiler, kettles, saucepans, knifeboard, set of dish covers, crockery, galvanized wash tubs, and sundries.
STOREROOM.
Kerosene, stone jars, brackets, bread pans, flour jars, &c.
A SMALL CELLAR OF WINES.
YARD AND STABLE.
3 corrugated iron tanks, each holding 800 gallons
Corrugated iron cistern, pump, &c.
Garden implements.
VERANDAH.
Sewing-machine, by Wheeler and Wilson, chairs, work table, oilcloth, transparency, matting, and a great variety of sundries.
LAWN.
A large cross-beam swing.
Terms, cash.

The whole on view Monday and Tuesday, 3rd and 4th February.
Catalogues in preparation, to be had at the Rooms of the auctioneer, George-street.
The auctioneer directs the attention of all classes of buyers to the above important sale. The house being delightfully situated, commanding a panoramic view of Port Jackson, will afford to many a most delightful change (to [illegible]) at the same time enabling them to [illegible] themselves with many items for their domestic arrangements.

Tann's Reliance Safes.
Just landed.

To Bankers
Trading and Insurance Companies
Merchants, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day,
A first-class shipment of Tann's Reliance Safes.

Preliminary.

First Shipment of the Season.

Blankets, Grey Calicoes, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Clothing, &c., now landing ex John Duthie.

THURSDAY, 31st January.
FRIDAY, 1st February.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
70 packages drapery and clothing, now landing ex John Duthie.
Particulars in a future issue.

Unreserved Sale.

WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock.

MR. SAMUEL JAY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January,
53 packages general drapery, clothing, &c.
Now landing ex Sobraon.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Postponement of Sale.

TUESDAY, 28th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Gents' Elastic-side Uppers.

All New Goods, just arrived, in splendid condition, per John Duthie.
Davies and Sons' Manufacture.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, the Trade, Dealers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY has been favoured with instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Parbury Brothers, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at his Rooms, in the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, of the manufacture of Davies and Sons, just arrived, per John Duthie, consisting of—
Gents' calf and kid elastic-sides
Ladies' kid and cashmere, E. S., M. H., and springs
Ditto coloured ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto bronze kid, ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto all patent Garibaldis, E. S., M.H.
Ditto ditto Princess Alice, ditto, ditto
Ditto menel patent vamps, ditto, ditto
Maids' and girls' kid and cashmere E. S., M. H., and springs, 6-13 and 1-2
Ditto ditto morocco Hungarian ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto glace kid Alexandras ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto coloured cashmere ditto, ditto, ditto
Children's 4-6, assorted, fancy, various descriptions, glace, calf, and kid E. S. uppers.

This is really a splendid invoice of new and seasonable goods, and offers a first-class opportunity for the trade and country buyers to replenish stocks, every line put up will be sold, and the sale will commence at 11 o'clock prompt, as there are a great number of lines to offer, an early attendance of buyers will oblige.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY, January 28th.

At 11 o'clock.

On account of the Shippers.

3 Cases Felt Hats
1 Case Hat Ornaments.

W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, January 28th, at 11 o'clock.

Important and Unreserved Sale of
Drapery, Clothing, Manchester Goods, &c., &c.

56 Packages.

W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
56 packages, comprising
Purple pads
Fancy lilac prints
Dress materials
Printed muslins
Horrockes' longcloth
Queen's own sheeting, A1
33, 36, and 72-inch greys
Brown and white linen damask
Rough brown hollands
Turkish towels
Mosquito nets
Black alpaca
White cotton hose
White shirts
Cleveland twill shirts
Crimeans
Mole trousers
Black cloth tweeds and vests
Fancy tweed ditto ditto
Ditto doe trousers
Black alpaca sacs
Tweed and doeskin ditto
Cloth caps, felt hats, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Entire Cargo of the barque Woodbine,
With an excellent assortment of
FINE MAURITIUS SUGARS,
Just landed, and ready for immediate delivery.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from N. Riordan, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 29, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the barque Woodbine, just landed in splendid order, and ready for delivery at once, comprising—
G,
Victoria—200 bags fine white crystal.
S,
Petite Retraite—200 bags finest white crystals.
C,
Cote D'Or—300 ditto ditto ditto.
E,
Gros Bois—153 bags very finest white counter.
D,
Belle Vue—300 ditto ditto ditto.
Z,
St. Felix—200 ditto ditto ditto.
L,
Trianon—326 bags finest straw counter.
I,
L'Union—134 bags finest grainy counter.
O,
Mon Loisir—246 ditto ditto ditto.
M,
Tamarin—445 ditto ditto ditto.
N,
Reunion—135 ditto ditto ditto.
K,
Yemin—354 bags fine straw counter.
P,
Solferino—315 bags fine yellow counter.
X,
Beau Vallon—82 ditto ditto.
R,
Belle Vue—71 ditto ditto.
B,
Cote D'Or—54 bags finest snowdrop crystals.
T,
Belle Vue—200 ditto ditto.
H,
Esperance—700 bags finest straw crystal.
Total .. .. 4861 bags.

Now landed, and ready for immediate delivery.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores,
Preserved Provisions, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 29, at 11 o'clock,
348 cases oilmen's stores
N. W. cheese, Yorkshire bacon, hams
Preserved fruits, &c.

Preliminary Notice.

Latest Fashions.
Boots and Shoes.

New Goods ex John Duthie.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the Consignees to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 30, at 11 o'clock,
[illegible] trunks and packages fine new goods.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Picked Cedar.

Entire Cargo of the Ocone, from the Richmond.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. are instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, at Roddam's Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, January 28, at 3 o'clock,
The entire cargo, consisting of about
50,000 feet prime cedar,
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Timothy Grass Seed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 29th, at 11 o'clock,
5 casks timothy grass seed.
Terms at sale.

Fresh Tasmanian Butter and Jams.

Ex City of Hobart

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 29, at 11 o'clock.
10 firkins Hobart town butter
and
60 cases preserves (assorted).
Terms at sale.

Dawson's Bottled Ale.

A Fresh Shipment, in splendid condition, and For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the Consignees to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 29, at 11 o'clock,
350 cases Dawson's bottled ale, each 4 dozen quarts,
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, liberal.

Clothes Wringers.

Putnam's New Self-adjusting Galvanized Patent.
Just landed ex Lubra.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 29th, at 11 o'clock,
90 clothes wringers
(The most celebrated in the States.)

Europe Cordage.

A Small Shipment for Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 29th, at 11 o'clock,
63 coils Europe rope (assorted sizes).
Terms at sale.

The Fine Barque
CITY OF MELBOURNE,
of 300 tons burthen,
Colonial-built, and now in the
Market for Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 30th, at 11 o'clock,
The barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, built regardless of cost, to order of Captain Cole, R.N.
She is 177 tons register.
Draught, deeply laden, 9½ feet.
Shifts without ballast.
Carrying capacity, about 300 tons general cargo.
Well found in sails, tackle, &c.

This vessel underwent a thorough overhaul within the last twelve months at Melbourne, and certificate for first-class risks by this vessel now lies at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
Inventory at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

New Books,
Ex John Duthie.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. are instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 31st January, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases new works, just landed.
Particulars in catalogues.
Terms, cash.

BURWOOD.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION of COTTAGE RESIDENCE and Grounds, comprising about Three Acres, a short distance from the RAILWAY STATION, and known as the property of Mr. JOHN ROW.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 3rd February, at 11 o'clock,
THE RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of Miss LINFORD, as second mortgagee, in and to all that block of land, being lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 29, 30, and portion of 28 of section S of the CHELTENHAM ESTATE, containing by admeasurement 2¼ acres, and having the following frontages:—374 feet to LUCAS ROAD, 177 feet to CHELTENHAM ROAD, and 400 feet to VICTORIA-STREET, together with the well-finished COTTAGE RESIDENCE erected thereon, containing verandah, six rooms, and kitchen, with sheds, fowlhouse, &c.
The grounds are beautifully and tastefully laid out, as orchard, vinery, and flower garden.
This sale affords an opportunity (at a small outlay) for securing a highly improved and prettily situated suburban residence in this popular suburb.
It is within five minutes' walk from the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION, in an elevated position, and commands an uninterrupted view of Hen and Chicken Bay and the Parramatta River.

Full particulars at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

IMPORTANT SALE.
CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTY.
By order of the Trustees of the Will of the late
ALEXANDER DICK, Esq.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
ABERCROMBIE-STREET.—Allotment of Land, having 32 feet frontage, adjoining the late Mr. Irving's property.
MACLEAY-STREET.—Two of the choicest sites on the Macleay Estate, being lots 4 and 5 of the subdivision, and having each a frontage of 60 feet with a depth of 150 feet, between the properties of the Rev. J. Graham and J. B. Rundle, Esq. Leasehold, 97 years to run. Ground rent, £30 per annum each lot.

SUBURBAN.
SURRY HILLS.—Allotment, 53½ feet frontage to Miles-street, near High Holborn-street, adjoining the residence of W. Gritten, Esq.
THE HERMITAGE, VAUCLUSE.—A delightfully situated marine villa and grounds, Rose Bay, Vaucluse. The grounds comprise nearly six acres, with extensive wharf frontage to Port Jackson, and are laid out with great taste into terraced gardens, shrubberies, lawns, &c., irrigated by a never-failing supply of water.
_ The beauty of the position, the extent of the magnificent harbour scenery it commands, and the exquisite taste displayed in the arrangement of the grounds will recommend "THE HERMITAGE" to the notice of those desirous to secure the MOST PICTURESQUE MARINE RETREAT in the suburbs of Sydney. Cards to view can be obtained on application.

DARLING POINT.—1 rood 23 perches, part of the Yarannabee Estate. A most desirable improved site, with water frontage.

KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.—Lot 47, section 5, of the North Kingston Estate, fronting Bedford and Denison streets, close to the Railway Station, the School of Arts, and the Newtown Road.

COUNTRY.
SCONE.—Allotment 9 of section 12, Town of Scone, 2 roods, fronting Kingdon-street, and adjoining Captain Dumaresq's land.

APPIN.—72½ acres, being lot 14 of a subdivision of the Ousedale and Malton Estate, and bounded by the Ousedale and Malaig Creeks.

HUNTER RIVER.—100 acres near the junction of the Goulburn and Hunter Rivers.

ALBURY.—Lots 12 and 13, section 1, each 2 roods, fronting Townsend-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Trustees of the will of the late Alexander Dick, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 10th February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above valuable properties, further particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Particulars of title, &c., can be obtained on application to Messrs. ICETON and SON, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the Trustees of the Will of the late George Morris, Esq.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

MORRIS-PLACE,
LOWER FORT-STREET.

FIVE WELL-FINISHED SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, and 23, LOWER FORT-STREET, adjoining the former residence of Captain FOX, and overlooking the harbour.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Trustees of the will of the late George Morris, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 3rd February, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement ONE ROOD SIX PERCHES, being original lot 9 of section 90 as per city plan, having the following frontages:—
109 FEET TO LOWER FORT-STREET,
223 FEET TO A RESERVED ROAD,
20 feet wide, leading to Walker's, Lamb's, and Alger's wharves: on which block of land is that substantial range of premises known as
MORRIS-PLACE,
LOWER FORT-STREET,
comprising FIVE DWELLING-HOUSES, built of brick on stone foundations, containing as follows:—
No. 15, 5 rooms, kitchen, and cellar, occupied by Mr. Bridson; rental, £60 per annum
No. 17, 6 rooms, kitchen, and cellar, occupied by Mr. Dyer; rental, £65 per annum
No. 19—6 apartments, kitchen, cellar, &c., occupied by Mr. Campbell. Rent, £72 per annum.
No. 21—6 rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., occupied by Mr. Lee. Rental, £72 per annum.
No. 23—6 rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., occupied by Mr. Gifford. Rental, £72 per annum.
Stables and other premises at the rear, let for £26 per annum.
TOTAL RENTAL, £367 PER ANNUM.
These houses are neatly finished, well drained, and have good enclosed yards, with storerooms, &c. Flagged verandahs in front; water laid on.
The special attention of capitalists is directed to this fine range of city property, as the sale is peremptory, to close the accounts of the estate. As an investment that will yield a constant and certain return, it can be well recommended, the houses being of that class which specially adapt them as residences for those whose business avocations require them to reside at that end of the city. They occupy an elevated, healthy site, and command extensive harbour views.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 28th January, 1868.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES.
CITY.
SHEPHERD'S PADDOCK, DARLING NURSERY ESTATE.
A SUBSTANTIAL TWO-STORY HOUSE situate in Pine-street, and known as the property of Mr. PATRICK FINN.

SUBURBAN.
BURWOOD.—TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, being portion of lot 6 of Bagg's subdivision, near the RAILWAY STATION.

COUNTRY.
BRISBANE WATER.—FOUR CHOICE FARMS, situate at TARRIGAL HAVEN, and known as Mr. DAVID WILSON'S LAND.
GORMAN and MILLER.
Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street.

BURWOOD.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES, NEAR THE STATION.

TWO BLOCKS OF LAND,
Being portions of Lot 6 of Briggs's Subdivision.

Lot 1.—Containing 1 acre and 39 perches, bounded on the East by Meikle's land, on the North by a line West 2 chains 31 links, on the West by a line South 4 chains 69 links to the Railway fence, and on the South-west by that fence.

Lot 2.—Containing 1 acre 1 rood and 14 perches, bounded on the North-east by the Railway fence, on the West by a line South 3 chains 87 links to a Reserved Road, on the South by that Road East 4 chains 42 links to Lot 6.

TITLE REGISTERED UNDER TORRENS'S ACT.

J. V. GORMAN and MILLER have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Land Sale Rooms, 183, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 28th January, at 11 o'clock,
The above choice building sites, within a very short distance from the Station, and forming part of Briggs's well-known subdivision.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

Shepherd's Paddock, Darling Nursery Estate,
Situate in Pine-street.

A SUBSTANTIAL TWO-STORIED HOUSE,
Built of stone, with slated roof, containing four rooms, with kitchen in the rear, and stands on an allotment having 15 feet, more or less, frontage to Pine-street, extending back to a lane at the rear, to which it has a similar frontage.

This property is known as that of Mr. Patrick Finn, having been built by him for his own occupation.

Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

J. V. GORMAN and MILLER have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at their Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 28th January,
The above snug freehold, well suited to the requirements of a small capitalist or mechanic, and to be sold
WITHOUT RESERVE.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

BRISBANE WATER.
All those several valuable Farms, containing respectively
100 Acres at Terrigal Haven
200 Acres at ditto ditto
50 Acres at ditto ditto
487 Acres at ditto ditto.

Title unquestionable.

Terms at sale.

J. V. GORMAN and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Land Sale Rooms, 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 28th January,
All those several valuable farms, situated at Terrigal Haven, Brisbane Water, in the county of Northumberland, and known as Mr. David Wilson's land.
LOT 1 contains 100 ACRES, and adjoins Mr. John Karp's 100-acre allotment.
LOT 2 contains 200 ACRES, and is bounded on one side by the Broxmouthville Common, on another by Mr. John Frisby's land, on another by Crown lands, and on the last by the Pacific Ocean.
LOT 3 contains 50 ACRES, being known as part of Smith's 300-acre grant.
LOT 4 contains 487 ACRES, bounded on one side by Terrigal Haven, and on the remaining sides by purchased lands.
The above are for absolute sale, and will be disposed of to the highest bidder.

For ABSOLUTE SALE, to close Accounts.

CLARENCE DISTRICT.

The TALOUMBI Station, with 1200 Cattle, which will be mustered for delivery.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, at 11 o'clock,
The TALOUMBI Station, in the Clarence District, situated on the south bank of the Clarence River, 35 miles from Grafton, and in close proximity to many of the most noted stations in that neighbourhood. The country is WELL GRASSED and PERMANENTLY WATERED in all seasons, and possesses all those advantages which have made this district so CELEBRATED for its SUPERIOR HERDS of Cattle.
THE IMPROVEMENTS
consist of a shingled house, kitchen, garden, dairy, a very convenient stockyard surrounded by large paddocks, and capable of working 2500 cattle.
With the station will be sold 1200 HEAD, more or less, mixed cattle, which will be mustered and delivered. Calves under six months old given in. 30 horses, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
The grazing capabilities are estimated at 5000 CATTLE.
The above property is in complete working order, and is well worth the attention of buyers requiring a really compact cattle station. Independently of the demand for local consumption, the AUSTRALIAN MEAT COMPANY and other MEAT CURING ESTABLISHMENTS readily purchase all the fat stock at a good price.
Full particulars may be obtained at the Rooms.

FUNERAL.—ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The Officers and Brethren of Court Old England, No. 1643, and the Officers and Brothers of the various Courts in the District are respectfully invited to the Funeral of our late Brother MALCOM M'NEILLY. Brothers to MEET at Host M'Master's, Swan with Two Necks, corner of George and Park streets, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock; and at the Sydney Infirmary at half-past 2 o'clock.
JOHN BENNETT, C.R.,
ALBERT ALLEN, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £200,000.
NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
On deposits for fixed periods, interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application at the Bank.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital £1,000,000
Paid-up ditto 250,000
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,[illegible]45,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

REDUCTION IN FIRE PREMIUMS.—NO TARIFF.
THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The magnitude of this Company's operations and its enormous resources enable it with a much higher degree of comparative safety to grant insurances against fire at premiums as low as any other office. The directors therefore invite holders of property, more especially of FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, BONDED STORES, or otherwise, and (or) their CONTENTS, to send in applications, which will be dealt with upon their merits upon the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
ANNUAL INCOME, over one and one quarter million.
INVESTED FUNDS, three and one quarter millions.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
United Capital .... £2,200,000.
Head Office—Melbourne.
Directors—Sydney Branch:
George Thorne, Esq. John De V. Lamb, Esq.
Insurances against Fire negotiated at reduced rates.
Policies issued to cover up to £10,000 on fire risks, and £20,000 marine, with claims payable in London, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, or wherever the Companies have representatives.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION of HORTICULTURAL and COLONIAL PRODUCTS,
Under the Special Patronage of
H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED,
HIS EXCELLENCY EARL BELMORE,
THE MINISTERS OF THE CROWN, and
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.
The Horticultural Society's Grand FETE, in
THE BOTANIC GARDENS,
will be opened on WEDNESDAY, 29th, by
H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, N.S.W.
Patron: His Excellency EARL BELMORE.
EXHIBITION of HORTICULTURAL and Colonial PRODUCE, in Botanic Gardens, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, 29th, 30th, and 31st.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—Cut Flowers will be admissible from 6 till 9 a.m., on WEDNESDAY MORNING.
JOHN GELDING, Secretary.

THE CITIZEN'S RECEPTION BALL TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, with His Excellency the Right Honourable the EARL OF BELMORE and the COUNTESS OF BELMORE.
Will be held in the Pavilion, Hyde Park, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 29th instant.
Gentlemen to appear in full evening dress
Applications for tickets to be made at the Town Hall from 10 to 5 daily.
WILLIAM HANSON, Secretary.
Town Hall, January 14th, 1868.

CITIZENS' PUBLIC BALL.
Tickets for the Citizens' Public Ball can be obtained by making an application to any of the Aldermen, either at their places of business or private residences, before WEDNESDAY next.
W. HANSON, Secretary.
Town Hall, January 25th, 1868.

PAVILION, HYDE PARK.
The Pavilion in Hyde Park will be OPEN to the PUBLIC THIS DAY, Tuesday, by tickets only, which can be obtained at the Town Hall.
Visitors are particularly requested not to interfere with the decorations or the workmen, and to make their visit as short as possible. In all probability the Band engaged for the Ball will be in attendance.
W. HANSON, Secretary.
Town Hall, January 28th, 1868.

SIGNOR RAPHAEL'S GREAT AUSTRALASIAN CIRCUS,
Elizabeth-street.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Under the immediate patronage of
H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
who has most graciously granted that honour to Mr. James Cooke and Signor Raphael during his stay in Sydney; also his intention of being present in person on an early date, of which due notice will be given.
The company comprises
THE STAR EQUESTRIANS OF THE WORLD,
ENGLISH, SPANISH, AND AMERICAN,
with a highly trained Stud of Horses, and the best brass band in the colonies.
Doors open at 7.30, commencing at 8 p.m.
Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.
Mr. JAMES COOKE .. .. Director
Signor RAPHAEL .. .. Manager.
Smoking strictly prohibited.
THOMAS ARUNDELL, Agent.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.—
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
for a short season.
INCREASED ATTRACTION NIGHTLY.
The BROTHERS RIDGEWAY
and
H. NELSON.
and the
POWERFUL STAR COMPANY.
MILLION PRICES.
Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8.
F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS
Previous to the
DEPARTURE OF THE COMPANY
for China.
THIS EVENING (Tuesday), January 28,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-MORROW EVENING, January 29,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
to
Mr. J. O. ABLE.
AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
Doors open at half-past 7; to commence at 8.
Dress Circle, 3s; Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s.
W. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

THE ANNIVERSARY HIPPODROME.—The WORLD CIRCUS COMPANY beg to inform the public that, while regretting exceedingly that it became necessary to POSTPONE the Hippodrome, and feeling assured that those who attended are satisfied that the only course open, under the circumstances, was adopted,—they will make arrangements to give the Hippodrome on an early day, of which due notice will be given.

FAREWELL CONCERT.
SCHOOL OF ARTS, Thursday, 30th instant.
Mr. THOS. RAINFORD (late of the Christy Minstrels) has the honour of announcing a FAREWELL CONCERT on the EVENING of THURSDAY next, when he will be assisted by all the available musical talent in the city. Particulars will be duly announced.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE COPPIN.
Stage Manager—Mr. J. R. GREVILLE.
Mr. COPPIN
Begs to announce that, in consequence of the speedy termination of his agreement for the Prince of Wales Opera House, he will take his
FAREWELL OF MANAGEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
in
FOUR PERFORMANCES,
Under the Special Patronage of H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., who has been graciously pleased to accord this distinguished mark of Royal favour.
TUESDAY, January 28th.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered to our great Pantomime Clown,
LEON SAMWELS,
in consequence of the inclemency of the weather on the last occasion.
GREAT COMBINATION OF TALENT,
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.
The followed distinguished Artistes have kindly volunteered their services:—
Miss FANNY BROWN
Messrs. ROSS and CARLO
Mr. JAMES COOKE
The Brothers RIDGEWAY and H. NELSON,
Late of the Lenton Troupe
Herr CHRISTOFF
and
Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.
The evening's entertainment will commence with a favourite
COMEDY.
GRAND GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC DIVERTISEMENT,
by Messrs. Carlo, Samwells, Nelson, Christoff, and Ridgeway, Brothers.
The performances will conclude with (for positively the last time) the pantomime of
JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
Grand Harlequinade.
Three Clowns .. Messrs. James Cooke, George Ridgeway, and Leon Samwells
Three Pantaloons .. Messrs. J. Ridgeway, F. H. Pollock, and Stanley
Three Harlequins .. Messrs. George Ross, T. Ridgeway, and E. M'Lean
Three Columbines .. Miss Fanny Brown, Mrs. M'Lean, and Miss Dixon
Harlequina .. .. Miss Corcoran.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Great attraction. — LEON SAMWELLS, the Clown's Benefit TO-NIGHT.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Miss FANNY BROWN as Francine TO-NIGHT.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Messrs. ROSS and CARLO, the Champion Acrobats, TO-NIGHT.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Messrs. RIDGEWAY and H. NELSON in their wonderful performance TO-NIGHT.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—HERR CHRISTOFF'S Daring Feats TO-NIGHT. Lots of Fun.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. F. H. POLLOCK as the lean and slippered Pantaloon, TO-NIGHT.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—And last, not least, Mr. JAMES COOKE, the Royal Jester, TO-NIGHT.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, January 29th and 30th.
Mr. COPPIN
as
PAUL PRY,
and CRACK in the
TURNPIKE GATE.
Mr. COPPIN, in terminating his managerial career in Sydney, trusts that the novelties, talent, and attractions introduced have given satisfaction, and begs to announce his FAREWELL BENEFIT,
FRIDAY EVENING, January 31,
Upon which occasion he will appear as TOM PECKOVER in the Contested Election, and
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
A few Parting Words will be delivered by Mr. Coppin.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
ROYAL COMMAND NIGHT,
and
STATE VISIT
of
H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
SATURDAY EVENING, February 1, 1868.
In order to give an entertainment worthy the occasion, it will be necessary to adopt the following
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress circle, 10s 6d; stalls, 5s; pit, 2s 6d; upper circle and gallery, 1s.
Box Office now open to secure seats.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—
Arrangements have been made with the celebrated Tragedian,
Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY,
for
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
to commence on
MONDAY, February 3,
At the PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE,
with his grand impersonation of
HAMLET.

GERMAN FESTIVE DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 28th instant, the German residents will celebrate the Arrival of his ROYAL HIGHNESS by a
TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION THROUGH THE TOWN,
By a SERENADE in the Inner Domain,
and by presenting to his Royal Highness an ADDRESS, on which occasion the following Programme will be observed:—
1. The procession will be formed at 7.30 p.m., in the enclosed part of Hyde Park where the Pavilion has been erected.
2. After formation of the procession, the same will move at a quarter before 9 o'clock, from Hyde Park into Elizabeth-street, King-street, through the Arch into Macquarie-street, to the Inner Domain.
3. On arrival before Government House the Serenade will take place, and the Address presented.
4. On leaving the Domain, the procession in the same order will proceed through Bridge-street and George-street, to the Haymarket, where the torches are to be extinguished.
5. The lampbearers with the bands of music will then return by Pitt-street, to the Rooms of the German Association, and from thence to the General Committee Rooms, in Bridge-street.

Mr. A. SHADLER, assisted by 12 gentlemen, each wearing a red sash, is entrusted with the formation and the conducting of the procession, and it is expected that every member will comply with their regulations.
J. LIPPMANN, Hon. Secretary.

GERMAN FESTIVE DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
The Gentlemen intending to join the Torchlight Procession will ASSEMBLE in Hyde Park, at 7.30 p.m., and will be admitted by tickets only, at the gate opposite Park-street. It is desired that all appear in dark clothing.
Germans from the interior will receive their tickets of admission on application at the following places:—
J. P. Lennartz, Grafton Arms, George-street
J. Orth, Trafalgar Hotel, Castlereagh-street
C. Windberg, New Hamburgh Hotel, York-street
L. Heuschkel, Queen Arms, Parramatta-street
Charles Lamy, Frankfort Hotel, Pitt-street.
Where all subscriptions will be received.
J. LIPPMAN, Hon. Secretary.

THE GERMAN ADDRESS to H.R.H., engrossed by G. A. Kopsch, Esq., will be exhibited at No. 3, Bridge-street.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—The Best and Cheapest VIEW to be had from CHADWICK and SMITH'S STAND, corner of George and Bathurst streets. Admission, One Shilling.

GRAND GERMAN TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—DUKE OF EDINBURGH and GALATEA STANDS, Macquarie-street, Government Gate, will be open to the public on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th instant. Admission, 1s. N.B.—The procession can be seen entering and leaving Government Gate.

CREMORNE. CREMORNE.
In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Gardens will be opened on SATURDAY next, the 1st February, when the Black Opera Troupe will go through their wonderful performance. Leon Samwells, in his terrific ascent on the globe, with the whole strength of the great World Circus Company. All amusements free.
Return ticket, 1s 6d.
Steamers will leave Circular Quay, foot of Pitt-street, at noon and every half-hour.
FRED. KORFF.

DANCING.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS' Classes, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, as usual.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 28th instant.
☞ BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
And WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
THE COUNTESS OF BELMORE,
THE MINISTERS OF THE CROWN,
and
THE ROYAL RECEPTION COMMISSIONERS.
At the
ALBERT GROUND, REDFERN.
GRAND CRICKET MATCH.
LAWRENCE'S ABORIGINAL TEAM,
namely:—
Arrahmanyarrimun, known as .... Peter
Bonnibarngeet, known as .... Tiger
Bullchanach, known as .... Bullocky
Brippokei, known as .... King Cole
Brimbunyah, known as .... Red Cap
Jumgunjinanuke, known as .... Dick a Dick
Jarrawak, known as .... Jim Crow
Unaarrimin, known as .... Mullagh
Windertankerertan, known as .... Charley
Yellanach, known as .... Cuzens
and
Charles Lawrence (Captain).
Emergencies:—
Grongarrong, known as .... Mosquito
Billvayarriman, known as .... Sundown
versus
THE ARMY AND NAVY, including the GALATEA,
with Caffyn and Gregory.
For names of Eleven, see HERALD of Friday last.
To be followed on WEDNESDAY by the
ABORIGINALS,
in their SHAM FIGHT,
when they will throw the
BOOMERANG
and
SPEAR.
After which the following
ATHLETIC SPORTS.
PROGRAMME.
1. FLAT RACE, 100 yards. Prize, £2.
2. RUNNING HIGH JUMP. Prize, £1.
3. "DICK-A-DICK" DODGING the Cricket Ball.
4. HURDLE RACE, 150 yards. Prize, £2.
5. THROWING CRICKET BALL. Prize, £1.
6. STANDING HIGH JUMP. Prize, £1.
7. LAWRENCE'S EXTRAORDINARY FEAT with BAT and BALL.
8. FLAT RACE, 300 yards. Prize, £2.
9. VAULTING with POLE. Prize, £1.
10. SACK RACE for Aboriginals. Prize, £1.

Entrances will be received by Mr. P. C. CURTIS, at Tattersall's, THIS EVENING, between 7 and 9 o'clock.
Entrance Fee to Nos. 1, 4, and 8, 2s 6d; to others, 1s.
A SPLENDID BAND will be in attendance.
ADMISSION to the Ground, ONE SHILLING.
GRAND STAND, HALF-A-CROWN.
Members of the A. C. C. admitted to the GROUND and Club PAVILION upon production of card of membership for present season. N.B.—As the ground has been engaged for this occasion, members of the club are (by request of committee) reminded to bring their cards to prevent inconvenience.
Rules of the Albert Ground will be strictly enforced.
NOTICE.—☞ The public is respectfully informed that the best APPROACH to the ground for VEHICLES is by PITT-STREET, REDFERN; for persons on foot, ELIZABETH-STREET (although not quite completed), is convenient.
ENTRANCES to the Ground in ELIZABETH-STREET, and also from Surry Hills.
P. C. CURTIS, Secretary Match Committee.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.—ABORIGINES versus ARMY and NAVY.
CHARLES LAWRENCE has the honour to inform the public that (by the kind permission of H.R.H PRINCE ALFRED and the officers) the BAND of H.M.S. GALATEA will attend at the Albert Ground, THIS DAY (Tuesday).

CRICKET MATCH.—ABORIGINALS V. ARMY and NAVY.—Under the Patronage of H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED.—NOTICE.—The Public are informed that in the event of a POSTPONEMENT being necessary, Notice will be given by POSTERS in the various public places by 10 o'clock.
PETER C. CURTIS, Hon. Sec. Match Committee.

ALBERT CRICKET GROUND.
ALBERT INN, No. 4 BOOTH, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, January 28 and 29. MARTHA JACOBS respectfully informs her numerous friends and the public generally that having purchased the above Booth, she will be most happy to supply them with liquors of all descriptions, second to none in quality. Mixed drinks, sangarees, cocktails, &c., claret, and milk punch.
N.B.—ALL DRINKS ICED. Counter lunch.

MONSIEUR SOHIER presents his most humble and respectful homage to the commonalty, gentry, clergy, nobility, vice-royalty, and royalty of the world and environs, and would beg to state that he is now personally tending his beautiful and inimitable WAXWORKS, to which he has just added a portrait-model of that popular British Seaman, Captain Alfred, of the Galatea.
This figure, coming wholly from our Melbourne studio (as shall all future additions), does not require any further comment.
VIVAT DUX!

THE GOLD TROWEL, for presentation to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED, will be on view on TUESDAY, 28th January. W. MAC DONNELL and CO. (late Brush and Mac Donnell), 326, George-street.

THE CITIZENS' RECEPTION BALL.—Parisian Fans, silver Bouquet Holders, the latest designs in Jewellery, &c., at
A. BLAU'S,
9, Hunter-street, first floor.

INVOICE of GOLD ALBERTS for SALE.—Received, by the last mail steamer, an invoice of English Hall-marked Gold Alberts, of the most fashionable make, with modern appendages; Hall-marked in every link. Will be sold in one lot. Apply to T. HALE, Exchange.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s 6d
Compound pocket microscope, 10s 6d, post 2s 6d
Pure water filter, pocket size, 10s 6d, post 3s 6d.
MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-st., Sydney.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, 323, George-street, near Bank of New South Wales.—Fresh homœopathic medicines. All the new remedies in tinctures, globules, and triturations. W. LARMER.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
JENKINS'S. TONIC WATER.—The original and genuine is manufactured only by PENNEY and HAMILTON (late W. J. Jenkins), 131, Botany Road.
Orders through post punctually attended to.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Soundness of skin.—Every variety of sore, ulcer, irruption, boil, and carbuncle is safely stopped in its destructive course by the application of this ointment. It arrests unhealthy and substitutes healthy action, and so cures. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM.—Certain Cure.—Laville. Wholesale and retail, of G. COPPIN, Theatre.

TO LADIES. FOR THE FLOWER SHOW.
PEAPES and SHAW beg leave to inform their lady friends and patrons that they have the most beautiful assortment of FRENCH KID GLOVES in all the new delicate tints (imported specially for the present festive season) either plain or stitched backs.
CITIZENS BALL.
Gentlemen's DRESS SHIRTS, in every size, just opened, ex Sobraon
Silk and Muslin DRESS TIES and BOWS, plain or embroidered
Gold Sleeve LINKS, COLLARS, and Shirt STUDS
All the new shapes in COLLARS
Breidenbach's, Piesse and Lubin's, and Gosnell's choice PERFUMES
Nicholl's tweed waterproof COATS, new shapes, in every size.
PEAPES and SHAW, the City Hosiery and Glove Warehouse, 338, George-street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS AT CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICES.
☞ GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to notify to the numerous visitors now located in Sydney, that they have made very great reductions in the price of all the goods in their establishment.
An early inspection is respectfully solicited.
Organdie stripe muslins, fast colours, 4½d per yard
New checked grenadines, 4½d per yard
Chené grenadines, 9½d per yard
Chené checked camlets, 11½d per yard
Woven Norwich satin stripe grenadines, 13½d per yard.
☞ Just opened, and now ready for inspection,
1 case French bright black glacés, 2s 11d per yard, and upwards.

ASSIGNED ESTATE
of
JOHN SKINNER.
£5000 OF DRAPERY GOODS FOR IMPERATIVE SALE.
SKINNER'S STOCK
now on sale at
J. WETHERILL'S,
233 and 235, Pitt-street.

PRINCE'S BALL.—DRESS COATS made on the shortest notice, at reasonable terms. H. ZIONS, 415, George-street.

VISITORS TO SYDNEY
are respectfully invited to visit
VICTORIA HOUSE,
now acknowledged to be the largest and most complete Retail Establishment in Australia.
Visitors not purchasing will be cordially received, and taken through the various departments, showrooms, and warehouses, with the same courtesy and attention as is usually given to the most extensive purchasers.
ADVICE TO BUYERS
who desire to secure good serviceable drapery goods that can be relied upon, at really low prices. Give us one trial, and prove to your own satisfaction the truth of our Business Motto—
FIRST-CLASS GOODS, LOWEST PRICES.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
FAMILY and FURNISHING DRAPERS.
269, 271, 273, and 275, Pitt-street.
VICTORIA HOUSE.
During this week we shall sell a large
STOCK OF SHEETINGS
at the lowest scale of prices for some years past. Widths, from 1¼ to 3 yards.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.

TO COUNTRY VISITORS.
The CHEAPEST HOUSE for GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS.
ELEGANT MILLINERY,
HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, FANCY GOODS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Clearing out the SUMMER STOCK,
Half Price. Half Price.
CHEAP BONNETS. CHEAP BONNETS.
CHEAP HATS. CHEAP HATS.
This is a favourable opportunity for our Country Customers to secure Extraordinary BARGAINS.
SUMMER DRESSES AT HALF PRICE.
Printed delaine dresses, only 5s 9d, full lengths
Real grenadine dresses, only 9½d per yard
New pattern balzarines, only 9½d per yard
Fancy cretonne camlet, only 10½d, worth 1s 6d
Elegant French muslins, fast colours, only 5s 11d dress
White muslin dresses, new patterns, at half-price
Hoyle's new pattern prints, only 7½d per yard
Fine black alpaca, only 8½d per yard
Black French twill, only 10½d per yard
The Australian cloth, for mourning wear, only 1s 6d yard
Black French merinos, all wool, 2s 9½d.
The CHEAPEST STOCK of DRESSES in SYDNEY.
CLEARING-OUT SUMMER STOCK AT HALF-PRICE.
Ladies' black silk walking jackets, only 16s 6d
Fancy mohair mantles, very cheap, only 3s 11d
White lustre peplum jackets at half-price
Black grenadine shawls, all silk, only 16s 6d
Fancy gauze and grenadine shawls, only 8s 9d
French cashmere and Paisley woven shawls, 12s 9d
Elegant black lace shawls, only 8s 6d.
THE CHEAPEST STOCK IN SYDNEY.
Good grey calico, yard wide, only 4½d
Fine white longcloth, only 5½d, 36 inches wide
Good huckaback towels, only 5s 11d per dozen
White counterpanes, only 5s 6d, worth 10s 9d
Fine holland, very cheap, only 9½d yard
Elegant muslin curtains, richly embroidered, 10s 6d pair
French cambric handkerchiefs, only 5s 6d per dozen
Unbleached linen damask, only 1s 11½d per yard
Damask table-cloths, large size, only 7s 6d
Linen table-napkins, very cheap, 6s 6d per dozen
Coloured curtain damask, only 1s 6d per yard
Fine mosquito nets, wide width, only 9½d per yard
Toilet covers, very cheap, 1s 3d each
Horrockses' longcloths, yard wide, remarkably cheap
Elegant lace curtains, only 7s 6d per pair.
The cheapest stock in Sydney.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 617, Brickfield-hill, George-street, Sydney.

THE WORKING MAN'S RESOLVE.

'Tis true that men, in every grade,
Have sad complaints to make of trade,
And many bear privation;
But yet 'tis folly to complain—
By discontent we nothing gain,
Unless it be vexation.

And when did murmuring ever give
To any man the means to live?
Sorrow must lead to ruin.
Go on and do the best you can;
Bear your misfortunes like a man;
Up! up! my lads, be doing.

The active man his wits display—
He works and labours night or day,
His nature to EVINCE;
To TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL goes,
There gets a handsome suit of clothes,
To meet our SAILOR PRINCE!

Turner's Tweed Trousers, to measure, well made and shrunk	£0	15	0
Black Cloth or Doe Trousers, to measure, fit unrivalled and well made	1	0	0
Tweed Suits, to measure, well made and well shrunk	2	10	?
Black Cloth Suits, to measure, fit and workmanship guaranteed	3	10	0
Alfred Dress Coats, to order, new style, very fashionable	2	5	0

Every garment well made, well shrunk, and perfect fit guaranteed.
The largest and most magnificent stock of Woollens in the colony to select from.
The trade and public supplied with cut lengths or by the piece, at wholesale prices.
The MARKET CLOTH HALL and PRACTICAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
is at
484, GEORGE-STREET,
Opposite the Fruit Markets,
Not the Haymarket.

THE CITIZENS' BALL.
Ladies' Evening Gloves, in every variety
Gentlemen's full-dress Gloves
Gentlemen's full-dress Ties and Bows, including the new Butterfly Bow, plain and embroidered
Gentlemen's full-dress Shirts, latest designs
Gentlemen's full-dress Boots. Handkerchiefs, and Silk Hosiery. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE claims superiority over all, as follows:—It has the best hemmer and feller; it is the simplest, stillest, easiest, and fastest. It uses any kind of cotton direct from the spool; it never drops a stitch, and will do 2000 per minute; it will sew from a blanket to a piece of lawn. Reduced from £10 to £7 10s, to close a consignment.
Depot 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

CORN.—Corn.—Superior samples just arrived, on SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SALE, one of Thurston's celebrated BILLIARD TABLES (second hand), furnished with cues, cue stand. Also, one Gasalier for ditto. JOHN G. COHEN, Bank Auction Rooms.

W. HOLT, in returning thanks for the support he has received during the last fourteen years, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has on hand the largest and best stock of American and colonial built buggies in the city.
He has a large stock of the best American ash and hickory, and is able to build or repair every description of vehicle. Estimates given for repairs. Illustrated carriage catalogues forwarded free, on application at his Carriage Bazaar and Buggy Depot, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, New and Second-hand BUGGIES and Harness. G. KISS, Livery Stables, 250, Pitt-st.

HIRE, or SALE, Carriages, Buggies, Horses, &c. KISS, Livery Stables, 250, Pitt-st., op. willow tree.

PAIR HORSES, light American Waggon, and Harness, either together or separate. GIBSON and CO.

HORSE, Buggy, and Harness, the whole lot for £30. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

MARE, Dogcart, and Harness, £25 the lot. GIBSON and CO., Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

HANDSOME Pair Horses, with or without brougham and harness, for Sale. GIBSON and CO., Pitt-st.

ELEGANT Pony Phaeton, quiet Pony, and Harness, £32 the lot. GIBSON and CO.'S Repository.

FOR SALE, good second-hand DOGCART; also Gingerbeer CART. E. J. LILLY, Elizabeth-st.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN require a quiet HOME, in private family, with use of stable; outskirts or quiet, healthy part of town preferred; terms moderate. X., HERALD Office.

BUGGY HORSE wanted; 15.2 or 16 hands; free from vice, used to town. Catlett, Telegraph Office.

COPPERSMITH'S Apprentice WANTED. Apply 67, Sussex-street.

EMPTY KEROSENE CASES.—One Shilling and Sixpence will be given for each case, containing two tins complete and in good condition, on application at the Hartley Company's Depot, 305, George-street.

HOUSE WANTED, suitable for a family. Ashfield, Burwood, or Enfield preferred; paddock indispensable. Address Villa, HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, a LADY, to assist in a School, to teach junior pupils. Address E. H. G., HERALD Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A Gentleman, with first-class recommendations and a little capital, and who has had considerable experience in business, wishes to enter a Mercantile Firm, with an ultimate view to Partnership. Address H. J., HERALD Office.

GOAT WANTED, in full milk. Apply 379, Crown-street, Surry Hills, near Albion-street.

WANTED, for the Victoria Club, two efficient WAITERS; also, a second Billiard Marker.

WANTED, Sitting-room and Bedroom, furnished; North Shore preferred. C., Messrs. Peapes and Shaw.

WANTED, an elderly woman as General SERVANT; character required. Hunter-st., op. Club-house Hotel.

WANTED, a MAN, used to the Butchering. WOOLFE, 387, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, one accustomed to children. Mrs. Knibbs, 802, George-street South.

WANTED, 2 good AXE-MEN, for the country. Blow's Hotel, King-street, 10 to 11, Wednesday.

WANTED, a BAKER, for the country; single steady MAN. W. Pritchard, King-street.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 284, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a MAN who understands Trussing Poultry. Apply Royal Hotel.

WANTED, to know, that tools of all descriptions are bought at G. M'Kay's, 353, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a STEWARD, for Engineer Officers' Mess, H.M.S. Galatea. Apply on board.

WANTED, a respectable BOARDING SCHOOL, for two little boys, eldest under 10 years. 8, Francis-st.

WANTED, a smart BOY, for a grocery store. E. H. Daniels, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a MAN, who understands working in a market garden. Richmond Hotel, Double Bay.

WANTED, a Journeyman BAKER. Apply R. Patrick, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a steady young MAN for a butcher's shop who understands cutting up. 118, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY; also, a CARPENTER to do a job. American Restaurant, 46, Erskine-st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as NURSE. Mrs. Miller, 78, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a female General SERVANT—one that can wash and iron. Mrs. Watson's, 145, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, for the country; must understand music. Apply 294, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a young WOMAN, to make herself generally useful. No. 234, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a Girl as NURSE, and make herself useful; references. Carlo Cottage, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. John Rush, 9, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, all kinds of Left-off CLOTHES, at Mrs. Norden's, 617, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

WANTED, a competent HOUSEMAID, for Singleton. Apply 88, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Clerk, in an office. Apply A. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to LET. Stabling. Apply to W. Gallard, Clarence Hotel, Erskine-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, who can cook, wash, and iron. Crown Inn, 350, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, at Parramatta, Furnished ROOM, use of kitchen. B. B., HERALD Office—open a week.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to make herself generally useful. 135, East-st., off Campbell-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good COOK; also, LAUNDRESS, to assist in house work. 219, Macquarie-street.

WANTED a BARMAID—unexceptionable references required. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a smart little GIRL, to mind a child, &c. Hill's-terrace, 81, Riley-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, to assist in housework. Apply 247, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 87, Harrington-street, near Church-hill.

WANTED, General SERVANT, that can wash and iron. Forbes's Hotel, King and York streets.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT, for a small family. 92, Prince-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT—one who can sleep at home. 668, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Ovens Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as General Servant (Protestant). 241, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, young GIRL, to mind a child and do needlework. Mrs. Solomon, 11, Little Macquarie-st. S.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT—must be a good cook. 234, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY. 152, South Head Road.

WANTED, an active LAD, to be generally useful. Glasgow Arms.

WANTED, a good SHIPSMITH and HAMMERMAN. John Ward, Lime-street.

WANTED, a Second-hand Set of Double Carriage HARNESS. Apply Moss and Allt, 143, Pitt-st.

WANTED, immediately, a NURSE, for a sick person. Care, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a smart young MAN. Apply M'Grath and Punch's, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby. Apply 45, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 46, Union-street, off Erskine-street.

WANTED, KITCHENMAN and HOUSEMAID. Tattersall's.

WANTED, a good WAITER. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, as Smiths' Helper. Triggs, coach builder, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, General SERVANT that can wash and iron. Mrs. Cooper, 187, Castlereagh-st., nr. King-st.

WANTED, a useful little GIRL, to help to do housework. Apply, after 10, 6, Barrack-street.

WAITRESS, Cooks, first-rate Laundress, Housemaids for Engagement, at Mrs. Capps's office.

WANTED, a BOY, for the printing-room. Apply at 101, King-street. Gorus, photographer.

WANTED, a respectable WAITRESS. Apply Café de Paris, King-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 9 o'clock, 69, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a BOY, able to read and write. Apply 136, King-street East.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL, age 13. Apply after 9, 245, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a strong BOY, for a Blacksmith's Shop. M'Quade, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mr. Hopkins, Haymarket Hotel, George-st., opposite Haymarket.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 155, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant), at No. 79, Stanley-street, opposite Cane's School.

WANTED, a strong active General SERVANT for a family of six. Apply Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, a COOK, suitable for a restaurant, male or female. 474, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; references required. Mrs. Mortimer, No. 1, New Market.

WANTED, Men RIVETERS and FINISHERS. Watson, George-street South.

WANTED, a respectable Female General SERVANT. 788, George-street South.

WANTED, General SERVANT, small family; wages 7s. Mr. Pierce, news-agent, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, TACKERS and FINISHERS for the machine. City Wardrobe, 220, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young Person, to mind two children. Mrs. Bate, Carlton House, 123, William-street.

WANTED, 20 MINERS. Young Australian, Riley-street, Surry Hills, 10 o'clock, this day.

WANTED, a BOTTLER, with very good reference. Apply at the Bull's Head, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 346, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. 195, Castlereagh-street, op. St. James School, after 9.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Deane, 13, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, MANTLE HANDS and a Finisher; also, good Plain Workers. 251, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, that understands cooking. 241, Castlereagh-st., near Burt's Bazaar.

WANTED, a LAD. Henry Rice, butcher. Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, to SELL 1800 Bottles Best BRANDY, U.V. Association, at 3s 6d bottle. Bull's Head, George-street, opposite the Police Office.

WANTED to be known that the best quality and cheapest prices for spirits are at the Bull's Head, George-street.

WANTED, a MILLER who understands driving an engine. Apply Mr. John Graham, King-street, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as Laundress, or as Cook and Laundress. K.B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, to take the management of a small house and three children. C. Davey, Mitchell-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a smart Young MAN to salt and deliver meat—one accustomed to the butchering preferred. Apply to P. Mullelly and Co., 306, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a thorough COOK—one that understands her business. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, to rent near Sydney, 3 or 4 acres of good GARDEN GROUND, with a plentiful supply of water. Apply to Sum Kum Tiy, 207, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, that understands the management of a Wine Cellar in the country; must be a Cooper also. Apply, either personally or by letter, with references, to Thomas Drynan, Branxton, Hunter River.

WANTED, Kitchen Man, Shepherd, Dairyman, Ploughman, Boy for a 3 years' engagement on a station, Cook and Laundress, Cook and General Servants for the country. J. C. Glue, agent, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL the Furniture of seven rooms and kitchen of a house well adapted for a private boarding house; £60 cash. 11, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED to SELL, the STOCK and Goodwill of a millinery and drapery business. Satisfactory reasons given for disposal. Apply to Mrs. Kennedy, 728, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a German WINE COOPER and Vine-dresser, for a small vineyard near Sydney. A married man, with some colonial experience preferred. Apply before 10 o'clock, to T. W. Smart, Mona, 24th January.

WANTED, Furnished APARTMENTS—three bedrooms, one large sitting-room, bath-room, closet, use of kitchen, and servant's room. The rooms must be airy, large, and close to town. Neighbourhood of Macquarie-street North preferred. Apply to A. Moore, labour bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a competent party, SITUATION on station as Clerk and Storekeeper—keeps books by double or single entry; or would take the management of from 15,000 to 20,000 sheep. Perfectly understands his business. Will be disengaged in February. First-class references. Address J. H. M., Post-office, Uralla.

WANTED, the sufferers of Rheumatism to read the extensive sheets of certificates presented to PROFESSOR MAC for the wonders he has accomplished by his hitherto unknown cure, derived from six years' experience in New Zealand. Free on application at his Rooms, 66, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED to be known, the Colonial Portmanteau Manufactory, W. B. LANCASHIRE, 121, Bathurst-street East, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney. Portmanteaus made to order, with the best brass tumbler locks, in twelve hours' notice. The largest stock of solid basil and black leather portmanteaus on hand ever in Sydney. Portmanteaus repaired or taken in exchange. Portmanteaus sold at London prices.

A VACANCY for two gentlemen, or lady and gentleman. Plunge and shower baths. 16, O'Connell-st.

APARTMENTS for two or three gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson's, Park House, 27, Park-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant, with bathroom, at Belmore House, 58, Wynyard-square, opposite Post Office.

APARTMENTS now vacant, at Miss White's, 199 Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; baths; no other lodgers. 165, Premier-terrace, William-st.

A VACANCY for a Lady and Gentleman. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS.—Suite of Apartments vacant on Wednesday next. St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS in a private family, Woollahra. For address, Mr. Monk, Paddington.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 29[illegible] Castlereagh-street, near Park-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for two or three respectable Men, 6, Barrack-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE; baths. 157, Castlereagh-street North, between Hunter and King streets.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 186, Prince-street, Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE required by two Gentlemen, within an easy distance of the city; in a respectable private family preferred. Address Z., HERALD Office.

BALCONY and WINDOWS to LET for next Tuesday Procession. Long's cottages, Botany Road.

BURWOOD.—To LET, a neat Villa RESIDENCE, 7 rooms, kitchen, pantry, servant's room. The offices consist of two rooms, washhouse, coachhouse, and stable; also, two-acre paddock. R. Wynne, Pitt-street.

MANLY BEACH.—To LET, prettiest and best-furnished COTTAGE vacant. Pier Hotel.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL TO LET, adjoining the Theatre, in Castlereagh-street. For particulars apply to Mr. Hilly, architect, Pitt-street.

REGENTVILLE ESTATE, Penrith, within one m[illegible] of Railway Station.—FARMS to be Let and for S[illegible] Apply to Richardson and Wrench, 142, Pitt-street, Syd[illegible]

TO LET, those Three first-class SHOPS, next Ch[illegible] Church—low rent. J. R. Whiting, 3, Hunter-st.

TO LET, SAW MILL and WHARF, foot of Bathurst-street. Apply Anchor Flour Mills.

TO LET, at Pyrmont, a beautifully situated HOUSE, six apartments. J. Moyes, grocer.

TO LET, a pleasantly-situated 7-roomed HOUSE, West-street, Darlinghurst. J. Penson, 351, Pitt[illegible]

TO LET, Nos. 1 and 2, Hope-ter., Glebe Road, 7 ro[illegible] kitchen, and bath room; No. 2, detached schoolro[illegible]

TO LET, a SHOP and DWELLING, in Will[illegible] street; rent moderate. Apply to John Hourigan.

TO LET, furnished, BEDROOMS. Mrs. Marsh, 195, Castlereagh-st. (board if required), near King[illegible]

TO LET, in Duke-street, Woolloomooloo, four HOUSES, just finished. Apply 147, Duke-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 99, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, 10 rooms, every convenience, suit large family. [illegible] next door.

TO LET, a good Dry STORE, 32 feet long; also small SHOP or OFFICE. 197, Pitt-street, near new Post Office.

TO LET, first-class Business PREMISES, in Parramatta-street, with fixtures and gas-fittings, occupied by John Rush; rent £3 per week.

TO LET, Woodstock Cottage, Birrell-street, Waverley. Apply on premises; or to Mr. J. Hamburgher, Commercial Bank.

TO LET, SAW MILL and WHARF, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Apply to Joseph W[illegible] Anchor Flour Mills.

TO LET, CHIPPENDALE STEAM FLOUR MILL, now in good working order and at present in occupation of J. Pemell, Esq. Apply to John Williams, 105, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a DWELLING-HOUSE, in Elizabeth-street North, fit for immediate occupation of a respectable family. Apply Messrs. Moss and Co., Wynyard-lane, R. R. Randolph, 247, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE of 10 rooms, near Burwood Station, with seven acres of land in garden and paddock. Rent, £55 per annum. Roberts, George and M[illegible] streets.

TO LET, a comfortable Family COTTAGE, situated Parramatta, built of stone, containing eight rooms, kitchen, stables, &c.; large garden, and good supply water. Apply Sparks and Smith, auctioneers, Mar[illegible] street, Parramatta.

TO LET.—That commodious HOUSE, No. 51, L[illegible] Fort-street, presently occupied by Mr. A. [illegible] Banss, containing thirteen apartments, with garden, lawn attached. Water and gas are laid on the premises. John Mitchell, Steam Biscuit Factory, George-street.

TO LET, ILLERTON HALL, Randwick, occupied by C. H. Humphry, Esq., for the last six years. The house contains 8 good rooms, large hall, bathroom, two [illegible] closets, kitchen, scullery, laundry, and servants' rooms; also stables, coach-house, paddock, flower garden, and water. Apply to S. H. Pearce, Randwick; or to Mr. [illegible]blewhite, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a semi-detached suburban RESIDENCE, situated on the South Head Road, between Paddington and Waverley, containing eight apartments, fine back and front; water and rates paid. Omnibuses pass to and fro throughout the day; unquestionably one of the healthiest and most cheerful positions, and only a pleasant distance from the city. Apply to H. H. Newman, agent, &c., Row's-chambers, 219, Pitt-street.

WORKING MEN'S HOUSES, 7s per week. [illegible]more-place, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool[illegible]

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
SUBSCRIPTION—£2 12s. per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 2s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps. ☞ Register[illegible] will NOT be accepted.

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